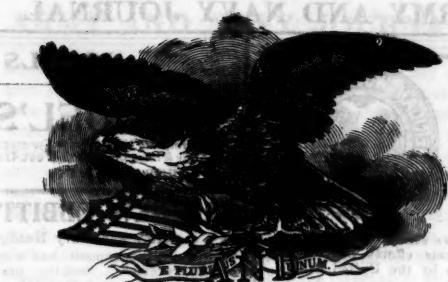


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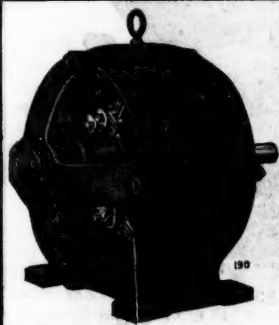
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If Sir Robert Perks, who is considered one of the leading Methodist laymen of London, was correctly reported in the New York papers, he displayed a surprising ignorance of history in his address at the Methodist ministers' meeting in New York city on April 17. The report in the New York Times had Sir Robert using these words: "Who would have thought a few months ago that the two great English-speaking nations would be talking about an arbitration treaty covering all subjects, even national honor, and feeling that the talk was worth while because likely soon to come to something? Mr. Asquith told me he would do all he could to further the matter, and expects to act upon it as rapidly as possible. How small some of the matters seem to us now about which our nations once went to war." It is not astonishing that a member of the titled aristocracy of England should deem it very singular, if not stupid and silly, for the colonies to separate themselves from the mother country in 1776 and set up a republic of their own. In the eyes of the average Englishman no doubt the Declaration of Independence seems to be a small affair indeed. The inroads that the "peace" movement is making upon the manhood of the country is indicated by the fact that no member of that ministry which boasts such erstwhile militant preachers as the Rev. Dr. James M. Buckley, of the Christian Advocate, had spunk enough to call the visiting Londoner to account for belittling the differences between Great Britain and the American colonies that resulted in the launching of the greatest Republic known to the history of the world. We should like Sir Robert to tell us whether, if Canada should to-morrow adopt a Declaration of Independence and insist upon separation from the empire, he would call it a "small matter," and not worth going to war about? Would it appear small to London if India or Australia should rise to throw off allegiance to Great Britain? Did they consider it a small matter when the Boers sought to divide South Africa with them?

In marked contrast to the silence of the Methodist ministers is the militant spirit revealed by a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, who is willing to fight the whole world rather than that Mexico should pass into the hands of a foreign power. This belligerent minister is the Rev. Dr. E. A. Wasson, of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, of Newark, N.J. In the April issue of The Crown Dr. Wasson says: "Germany and England would leap on Mexico, if they dared, like a cat on a mouse. \* \* \* Now, we Americans will never permit Mexico to pass into the control of a foreign power. We would, I hope, fight the world first. But if we be lax Germany and England may make a pretext of the political confusion in Mexico to effect an entrance professedly temporary, as the invasion of Egypt by England was temporary, to protect their interests. \* \* \* If Mexico is to be invaded we must and will be the invaders. It would be better for the Mexicans, for it would save them from a worse fate. If we assumed control of Mexico she might at least look forward to entering the American Union on equal terms with the rest of us. \* \* \* We should make it our first business there to preach good tidings to the poor, to open the prisons to them that are bound, to promote education and to prepare the Mexican people for at least that measure of liberty which we ourselves have attained." Although independence seems in the eyes of Sir Robert to have been a small thing to fight about, here we find a minister of a branch of the great Established Church of England asserting more than a hundred years after the Revolution that he would have this country fight the

whole world, not for our own independence, not for our own immediate interests, not for our own glory, but to save a sister republic from the clutch of the very country from which Sir Robert comes, and with which we are never going to war again, we are told, because of the arbitration treaty which is now being discussed. Strange that this clergyman should deem that a reason for fighting the entire world when our titled visitor cannot see that it was worth while for the colonies to fight for their independence. If Sir Robert had made his remarks in an after-dinner speech some allowance might have been made for the exuberance which so often characterizes and excuses extravagance of statement; but his review of our history was made before a solemn ministerial assemblage, where, it is to be presumed, he realized the wisdom of carefully weighing his utterances. For our own part we respect much more the determined and positive words of Dr. Wasson than the deferential attitude of acquiescence which marked the attitude of the Methodists toward their foreign visitor.

The murder of Lieutenant Rodney, U.S.A., in Mindanao, by a native Moslem fanatic, who ran amuck with knife in hand with a crazy desire to kill a Christian, and thus gain certain admission to the paradise in waiting for the slayers of Christians, is a melancholy reminder of the fanaticism with which our soldiers had to contend when they first went to the land of the Moros and sought to bring those intractable people under the sway of the laws of civilization. The same spirit that at this time actuated the murderous native to strike down the unsuspecting Army officer was the inspiration for the blind fury with which the Moros fought the United States troops in such battles as that at Bud Dajo, where women and children vied with one another for the honor of killing Christians, and counted it a privilege to leap from breastworks upon the bayonets of the onrushing Americans, indifferent to their own fate provided they could kill one white man before dying themselves. Against such wild men our soldiers were compelled to adopt measures of great sternness, which to some people in this country, who knew nothing at first hand of the ferocity of the Moro nature, seemed to savor of cruelty. But time has amply vindicated the conduct of the American soldier and borne testimony to his patience and forbearance. These qualities, succeeding the first clash of arms, have so changed the Moro attitude toward the white man that such relapses into barbarism as that manifested in the slaying of Lieutenant Rodney must come as a surprise to Army officers who have watched the softening of the native character.

To the banquet of the Asiatic Association held in New York city on April 25 to celebrate the signing of the recent treaty between the United States and Japan, President Taft sent a message of congratulation which contained this reference to war rumors: "The treaty so recently negotiated and ratified is an additional guarantee of the friendship which has so long existed between the two countries, a friendship so strong that we can well regard with complacency even the mischievous and malicious rumors so persistently circulated by friends of neither government, and which so utterly lack foundation in fact." In his address Secretary of State Knox said: "It is time that the right-minded people of both nations deliberately closed their ears to false reports and absolutely refused to allow their feelings to be ruffled by the vaporings of sensationalists." He recognized that both the United States and Japan must expand and grow with the years and he could not understand why friendly competition in trade should in any degree lessen the cordiality of the relations between the two nations. The eloquent speech of Japanese Ambassador Uchida which followed was along the same lines.

The Hon. Carter Glass, Congressman from Lynchburg, Va., in an editorial in his newspaper, the Lynchburg News, delicately and deftly uses arguments to prove the right of Japan to seek a coaling station in Lower California, in order to enforce the suggestion that now is the time for the United States to put that temptation out of Japan's path by bringing Lower California under the Stars and Stripes. The cession of that peninsula to Uncle Sam, the Virginia Congressman believes, should be and is the true objective of the presence of our soldiers on the Mexican frontier. The New Orleans Picayune wants to know why we do not buy the territory and have done with it, and it is sure that ten million dollars would purchase the peninsula, "which is only a burden to Mexico." "Then," it says, "we might be able to rescue the American women and children who are held as prisoners and treated to great indignities by revolutionists in a cattle stockade at Alamo, on the California peninsula." If the peninsula is to be brought under the jurisdiction of the United States by peaceful cession, or purchase, the connection of our armed forces on the frontier with that purchase is not made as clear by the Virginia Congressman as we should like to see it.

Many thoughtless Americans, with that tendency to glory in mere size which is believed to be a national characteristic, point to the 2,000,000 and more of enlistments on the Union side in the Civil War as an evidence of the magnitude of the struggle. The greatness of that conflict, however, should be looked for in other directions, for the large number of enlistments was really

a cause for national mortification, as demonstrating the faultiness of our military system. Major Gen. Edward C. Young, Illinois National Guard, in his pamphlet on "A Military Policy for the United States" finds nothing to boast of in the number of Federal enlistments, and says: "The total number of men enlisted in the Civil War, not counting the re-enlistments, on the Union side was 2,213,356. It is clear that the large number of men used was due to a faulty military system, first, in not having trained men for military service, and, second, in not having prepared beforehand adequate laws and an adequate military plan. Many short enlistments were made, the administration broke down, troops were ill equipped and badly provided for and the loss by disease was enormous." This colossal total of enlistments should no more be a matter of pride than the 576,000 men used by the United States in the war of 1812 to hold the country against a mere handful of British Regulars, in which object these half million would perhaps have been unsuccessful except for the activity of Napoleon on the continent and England's need of her military strength there.

The spring season has been a rather busy one in the Army Ordnance Department. Some years ago the Department got into relations with Mr. Taylor in an effort to improve the management of its manufacturing establishments, which General Crozier had been for some years trying to make more scientific. The success thus far has been satisfactory, but it has rather alarmed the workmen at some of the civil establishments, who have protested against the introduction into government work of the features which have been found advantageous, even though they had no effect upon the workmen. The weapon of the strike can hardly be used successfully against the Government, but labor organizations use the power of their numbers in influencing members of Congress, who, in turn, can approach the civil superiors of the officers who are conducting the military establishments. The employees are thus able to make their organizations count for something. The result is that military arbitrariness had to be tempered by a demonstration of the soundness of our methods of administration.

The New York National Guard seems to be haunted by two specters—the organization of a Jewish regiment and the formation of a negro regiment. Projects for these regiments reappear with a persistency worthy of Banquo's ghost. Assemblyman Cuvillier introduced a bill in the Assembly on April 18 providing for a negro regiment of 1,000 men, with negro officers. He asserted that he had the assurance of "an Army officer that the War Department is heartily in favor of the addition of a colored regiment to the National Guard." This "assurance" would be more or less impressive if we could have the name of the officer. The opposition of the National Guard officials of New York to such an addition is based largely upon the fact that there is no need for such a regiment. The quota called for by the law is fully reached by the organizations now established. If the present regiments should raise the strength of all their companies to the maximum the legal limit would be passed. To add to the state forces another full regiment would be an wholly unnecessary and indefensible expense.

We are looking for a change in the ratios of battle losses when the casualties in the Mexican insurrection come to be collated, for they are concealed with a studiousness that indicates so vast a total in proportion to the men engaged that both sides are afraid a tender-hearted world will arise and forbid further slaughter. We read the thrilling accounts of the correspondents at the front with great care each day. We are told of combats continuing with "desperate valor" for many hours, and so vividly is the "rain of fire" described that fell upon both armies that we can almost hear the screech of the shells and the whistle of the bullets. Then, after all this fine writing, we look for some account of the killed and wounded. But we find none. The correspondents, with true metropolitan journalistic discretion, decline to subject their guessemongers' narratives to the test of figures, or the Mexican medical officers are holding back the totals to startle the world when the fighting is all over.

Army and Navy officers who fret at the slowness with which Service legislation is attended to by Congress will be less impatient, perhaps, when they consider the grist of bills that is run through the Congress hopper; indeed, they may be ready to wonder that they get any legislation at all. In the period of five Congresses the number of bills more than doubled. In the Fifty-sixth Congress the bills introduced aggregated 20,893, and in the Sixty-first the total had jumped to 44,363. The proportion of increase very luckily does not obtain with laws passed. In the former Congress the laws numbered 1,948, including 1,505 private acts and resolutions, and in the Sixty-first there were only 828, including 288 private measures. An agitation in favor of the creation of a bill-drafting bureau, manned by experts, has begun in Congress. Examples of clumsy English and awkward phraseology have often distinguished some measures submitted in Senate and House.



The Philippines Monthly for February contains, under the heading, "Our Gallant Constabulary," an appreciative history of the achievements of that organization, which is commanded by Brig. Gen. H. H. Bandholtz (captain, 2d U.S. Infantry). Its latest service of a distinguished character which showed its mettle was during the recent eruption of the volcano near Lake Taal, when thirty-odd members of the Constabulary spent that night of horror on the shores of the lake, when every hour counted its hundreds of dead, and rescued scores who, without them, would never have survived. The Constabulary was one of the principal agencies in saving Manila from falling into the grip of the cholera plague. The judgment of the late Rear Admiral C. S. Sperry, commanding the Battleship Fleet, in refusing to permit his sailors to land at Manila, though he was importuned by the business men, is seen to have been the highest wisdom, in the light of these words from the Philippines Monthly: "There is no reason now to conceal the truth concerning the really serious outbreak of cholera that threatened the city of Manila during the months of October and November, 1908. Hundreds died at the very gate of the city, so to speak, and it was a time of great anxiety for the city fathers. It is no exaggeration to say that the Constabulary, together with the municipal police and officers of the health department, saved the city from a danger that might have reaped a greater harvest of dead than any battle ever fought within her precincts." The Battleship Fleet was at Manila in this danger period, having sailed from that port on Dec. 1, 1908. When so much criticism was then aimed at the commander-in-chief of the fleet we said that he undoubtedly knew what was best for the health of the thousands of men committed to his care, and that their welfare was far more important to him than the success of whatever shore entertainment the citizens of Manila had arranged for them.

The following is a list of publications issued to the Naval Militia from the Office of Naval Militia, Washington, D.C., being compilations made in that office: No. 1, Instructions for the Training of Great-gun Crews and Small-arms Marksmen; No. 2, How to Stand Watch—Manual for the Officer of the Deck; No. 3, Method of Conducting Target Practice; No. 4, Tactical Signal Book for Use by the Naval Militia; No. 5, Uniform Regulations; No. 6, Naval Militia Distinguishing Flag and Pennant; No. 7, Accounting Instructions, with Special Reference to Ships, Equipments and Stores. The above are supplemented by numerous circular letters explanatory. Books purchased and issued: a, Recruits' Handy Book; b, Boat Book, U.S. Navy; c, Handy Book for the Enlisted Men in the Engineer Department, U.S. Navy; d, Landing Force; e, Ships and Gun Drills; f, Blue-jackets' Manual; g, Hints for Junior Officers Doing Line Duty; h, Notes on the Management of Ships in a Fleet; i, The Modern Officer of the Watch; j, Handbook for the Care and Operation of Naval Machinery; k, Naval Electrician's Text and Handbook. The above are the more strictly professional training books. For training in navigation the standard works are issued: Bowditch's Practical Navigator, Nautical Almanac, Azimuth Tables, Wrinkles in Navigation, Knight's Seamanship, Nulton on the Compass, and many others.

The Chicago Teachers' Federation passed the other day some resolutions denouncing the President of the United States as guilty of an "unspeakable outrage" for sending American soldiers to the Mexican border for purposes of police—for the protection of American citizens endangered by the turbulence in Mexico. These resolutions, duly certified by Ida M. Fursman, president, and Frances E. Harden, secretary, of the Teachers' Federation, were presented to the Chicago Federation of Labor and their endorsement asked from that body. Some men objected. Thereupon Miss Margaret Haley answered them, and Miss Mary O'Reilly insisted that it was an "outrage" that ought to be "denounced" for this Government to interfere in any way with the proceedings of Mexican insurgents. Commenting on the action of these hysterical women, the Chicago Inter-Ocean says: "In doing the duties enumerated, and a score of others, the American troops are meeting a national necessity and an international obligation, with all that the words imply. That is enough. Mr. Taft and the Army had to do as they have done, or great national and international evils would have come close upon the heels of their neglect. Stand by them!"

The Journal of the Military Service Institution (Governors Island) for May contains the following items of interest to the Army and National Guard: The gold medal prize essay (Captain Vedder) and honorable mention (Major Ashburne) on "What Measures Should Be Adopted for Effective Prevention of the Unsanitary Conditions in the Early Stages of Volunteer Camps in Time of War?" Captain Bingham, N.G.P., writes upon "Conditions Responsible for the Inefficiency of the Organized Militia and Their Cure"; a brief paper on "Signaling in the French Army" follows; Captain Scott, F.A., presents a "Plan for the Organization of Regiments of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry"; Captain Wise, of the Virginia Volunteers, discusses the method of "Training the Organized Militia"; a posthumous paper by the late Major Bartlett is entitled, "Logistics"; Major White continues his serial, "Regular Army in the Civil War—The Infantry"; the semi-centennial of our greatest conflict is appropriately observed in "Wartime Echoes" (facsimiles of rare documents) and "A Southern Boy's Experiences of Gettysburg," by the late J. Cabell Early, of Virginia. The usual departments of "Comments," "Reprints" and "Reviews" complete a notable number.

In the North American Review for May Rear Admiral Mahan says: "It could be desired that differences between the two nations (England and America) should be submitted, not to a third, outside party, but to a permanent tribunal composed of citizens of the two countries and of their colonies. Where differences are amenable to an existing law they can be referred to a tribunal of competent lawyers of whatsoever nationality. But in questions of policy, like the Monroe Doctrine or the fortification of the Panama Canal before the Zone became United States territory, or the position of Great Britain in Egypt, or of Japan in Manchuria, determination does not concern lawyers as such, but men of affairs;

because, there being no law applicable, what is needed is a workable arrangement based upon recognized conditions. Such arrangement becomes a law for the period of its duration. In conclusion, a word may be said upon the onerousness of armaments, so much insisted upon and so present to popular consciousness to-day. Undoubtedly armaments are costly, but the means to bear them have increased to a degree little realized, if known at all. The thing to be observed is, that with an increase of nearly three hundred per cent. of trade in proportion to population there is only twenty-five per cent. increase in military expenditure. The increase of revenue collected approached one hundred and fifty per cent. in 1909, and has since exceeded that mark. These considerations are not advanced in order to contest that armament is a burden. They show only that the burden is not unbearable in itself, because it is very much less than had been borne. If it tends to internal revolt and to the breakdown of civilization, as Sir Edward Grey affirmed, it will not be because men cannot endure it, but because they will not. The question for civilized men is whether, under all the world-wide conditions confronting this era, reticence under the burden is a sign of progress or of decay.

The first of the orders detailing officers of the Navy to the position of first lieutenant aboard ship were issued on April 21, and the officers so detailed are Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Campbell, who goes to the North Dakota as first lieutenant, and Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Chadwick, who goes to the New Hampshire as first lieutenant. These details are in accordance with the new Navy Regulation 603, published in our issue of April 15, page 996, which provides as follows: "On board battleships and armored cruisers, an officer of the rank of lieutenant commander or lieutenant shall be assigned to duty as first lieutenant. If practicable, the first lieutenant shall be the line officer on board next in rank to the executive officer, but when this is impracticable he may be either senior or junior to the navigator, ordnance officer and senior engineer officer, one or all, as the exigencies of the Service may demand; but he shall be senior to all the watch and division officers. If detached, absent, placed under arrest, or suspended from duty, his duties devolve upon the line officer next below him in rank, exclusive of any detailed for engineering duty."

The new uniform for Army quartermasters has not only the official approval of the War Department, but the personal approval of President Taft. Major Archibald W. Butt appeared the other day at the White House in his new uniform, and the President pronounced it to be the handsomest outfit in the Service. The new uniform is modeled after that worn by staff officers in Colonial times. As far as the present general scheme of the uniforms of the Army will admit, the new uniforms of the Commissary Department will be a reproduction of the Colonial staff uniform. Like the Colonial uniform, the trimmings and facings of the Quartermaster's Department suits will be of buff. Instead of the broad facing of the coat on the Colonial style, the new uniform will be piped on the edge of the coat with buff. The buff cuff on the new coat will be an exact reproduction of the Colonial staff uniform. The buff flashings on the back of the new coat will be of a narrower design than the Colonial type. Instead of buff trousers as worn in Colonial days, the new quartermaster's trousers will be blue with a broad buff stripe.

Before the close of the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington on April 22 a committee of three members was appointed to protest to Secretary of the Navy Meyer against permitting the acceptance of a silver service from the state of Utah Learning the portrait of Brigham Young, founder of the Mormon Church, for use on the battleship Utah. The committee were informed by Mr. Meyer that the Navy Department is powerless to prevent the acceptance of the gift. This question has already been laid before the Department several times by persons who have opposed the acceptance of the silver service, and the Department has ruled that it has no authority to censor the inscription on silver service presented to naval vessels by a state. The gifts are usually presented independent of the Department, which is not consulted either as to the character or inscription on the service. A similar question was raised some years ago when the state of Mississippi presented a silver service bearing Jefferson Davis's name to the battleship named for that state. Patriotic societies in the North raised a protest against allowing his name on the service. The Department at that time refused to interfere.

Recruiting officers of the Army will read with instruction of an improvement in the method of taking finger prints as reported in the current Naval Medical Bulletin by P.A. Surg. F. H. Brooks, U.S.N. This method is in use at the Navy recruiting office at Omaha. It has been found that after the recruit has washed his hands thoroughly preparatory to making the record, the fingers are so moist that it is impossible to get a smooth film of ink on the fingers. Of the many expedients tried to correct this defect only one to give satisfaction consisted in lightly brushing the fingers with turpentine. If too much oil is used the clearness of the print will be impaired. So much depends upon finger-print identification sometimes that too great care cannot be taken in making the records accurate. More and more are finger-print records coming into general use, and some enthusiasts have gone so far as to predict that the time will come when to prevent forgery banks will prefer finger-print signatures to written ones.

The annual meeting of the Army and Navy Club of the city of New York will be held at the clubhouse at eight o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, May 10, 1911, for the election of members to the board of governors and such other business as may come before it. A proposed amendment to the by-laws will be considered requiring non-resident members elected subsequent to Dec. 31, 1911, to pay an entrance fee of ten dollars. It is also proposed to strike out the provision prohibiting governors signing applications for membership, but requiring that when an application reported by the committee on membership bears the name of a governor, either as proposer or seconder of the candidate, the governor whose name so appears shall not vote when the name

of such candidate is before the board for election. Among the candidates for election as governors of the club are Col. John A. Hull, U.S.A., Major Moses Harris, U.S.A., retired, and Capt. James T. Smith, U.S.N.

An extensive exhibit of the Carlisle Indian School has been prepared for the industrial exposition which is to be held this year in Turin, Italy. A very complete exhibit is also being sent to the International Races Congress, which is to be held in London during July. Through the State Department request was made by the government of Brazil for data and information concerning the school. Representatives of the Philippine government, Bolivia and Alaska have recently visited the school, for the purpose of examining its work and utilizing the "Carlisle Idea" for the work of establishing industrial training in their respective countries. Superintendent Friedman feels that the work of the school is consequently of more far-reaching influence than as an educational force among Indians. He believes that as a pioneer in rational industrial and vocational training the Carlisle School is having an influence on general educational activities in public and private institutions.

The Maryland United Hunts announce that the Army Mounted Service Cup, as offered by the Washington Jockey Club, six furlongs, to be given at Pimlico, Thursday, June 1, has been withdrawn, and the following race has been substituted: Officers' Army Service Flat Race: purse \$300, of which \$75 to the second and \$25 to the third. For four-year-olds and upward, the property unconditionally and free from contingency of the U.S. Government or of officers of the U.S. Army from Jan. 1, 1911, to date of entry. To be ridden by officers of the U.S. Army in dress uniform. Weight, thoroughbreds, 164 lbs.; half-breeds, 150 lbs. Overweight allowed if declared; no saddle to be used weighing less than 7 lbs. To be run Thursday, June 1. Entries close at Pimlico Wednesday, May 31, noon. Five to enter and three to start, or race may be declared off. Two miles on flat. The Officers' Army Service Gold Cup and Officers' International Army Service Steeplechase are not changed.

The local committee of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, E. M. Herr, chairman, Elmer K. Hiles, secretary, having in charge the preparations for the convention of the Society, which will be held in Pittsburgh, Pa., May 30 to June 2, inclusive, has nearly completed the work of arranging the program for each day during the meeting. Headquarters will be opened at the Hotel Schenley May 30, and professional sessions will be held in the lecture hall of the Carnegie Institute nearby Wednesday morning and evening and Thursday and Friday mornings. There will be inspection trips to various industrial plants, a boat excursion for members, a ladies' reception and ball and a smoker and entertainment given by the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania. A local committee of ladies is preparing an entertainment for the ladies of the party.

According to information received through official sources Colonel Gaedke, the alleged military authority, who has consumed so much space in criticising the American Army, is discredited at his home in Germany. The officers of the War Department have been advised to pay no attention to his criticisms of our Army, as he is a sensational writer without standing in Germany or in any other European country. Colonel Gaedke was, it is true, at one time a member of the general staff of the German army. But after a short service on this detail he was dropped and later he was court-martialed and dismissed from the German army. After that he spent considerable time in an unreasonable attack upon the German army, and is now gaining notoriety by the same tactics in this country.

In Army Regulations, 1910, dated Dec. 31, 1910, just issued, all amendments and additions made since the issue of the 1908 edition have been incorporated, and the new volume contains but four paragraphs more than the old, though fourteen paragraphs are wholly new, to wit, 105, 182, 224, 238, 242, 363, 364, 478, 593, 720, 1061, 1369, 1408, 1483. Of the old, these have been rescinded: 309, 312, 824, 1105, 1209, 1222, 1230, 1294, 1363½, 1389, 1560. No additional changes in the Army Regulations beyond those incorporated in this volume have been authorized in orders up to April 10, 1911, so that those who get the Regulations now have only to watch G.O.'s beyond No. 49 for possible future amendments. The volume is bound in blue cloth, as heretofore, but contains 380 pages, as against 363 in the 1908 edition.

New York National Guard officers, whose opinions we publish elsewhere in this issue on their observations at the Texas maneuver camp, have learned that there is a great shortage of Regular officers among the organizations, and that many of the officers are overworked in consequence. The discipline of the troops is praised, as well as the ready ability of the enlisted men to take care of themselves in the field. It is also said that they are a generally contented lot. There is some dissatisfaction expressed regarding the instruction, and some criticisms on the camp. Then there is also some very high praise, and the differences of opinion of some of the visiting National Guard officers will be found of interest.

"If Anglo-American arbitration becomes an accomplished fact, as is the desire of many millions of practical people on both sides of the Atlantic," says the London Army and Navy Gazette, "the lesson will be a useful one for Europe. But from this to collective limitation of armaments is a long step. As the Temps says: 'Agreements between two Powers to submit all questions to arbitration are alliances in embryo.' In a word the 'Haves,' like the United States and Great Britain, are all for the *status quo*, but the 'Have nots,' among whom Germany must be counted, are not content with existing arrangements."

A correspondent exclaims: "Poor old G.O. 169! Amended three times; maimed and mangled! Tattered and torn! Now let it rest in peace until its successor arrives. Then may the 'uniform' (spare the mark!) exist as such in name at least until we can catch up with it. Let a vacancy exist in the assignment to this branch of the G.S. as necessary in the public service."



## THE QUESTION OF BATTLESHIPS.

Before the London Institution of Naval Architects at their annual meeting, held the first week in April, Prof. J. J. Welch read a paper, "The Problem of Size in Battleships," in which he said:

"Within the last ten years British battleships have increased 60 per cent. in displacement, 35 per cent. in length and about 17 per cent. in breadth; the speed has been increased by over two knots, while the weight of metal discharged per broadside has risen from 4,000 lbs. to 12,500 lbs., an increase of over 200 per cent. The new type of cruiser-battleship, too, has developed, until it now includes the Lion and Princess Royal, vessels of 26,350 tons displacement, each having a length of 660 feet between perpendiculars and a speed of twenty-eight knots. The same tendency is at least as strongly marked in other navies. In the United States, for example, the displacement of battleships has been more than doubled within the last ten years, the speed has been increased by three knots, and the weight of metal thrown per broadside—taking the latest available information—has been increased practically 225 per cent. In the German navy, too, the displacement of the battleship has been about doubled within the period under review, and the weight of metal discharged per broadside has increased by about 260 per cent."

Professor Welch says, with reference to the new form of attack from above: "The contention that large dimensions expose a greater target to attack must now be expanded to include the additional menace of missiles from dirigibles or aeroplanes. The larger the deck area of the vessel attacked the greater is the probability that the dropped missile will reach its mark. Such attack seems more likely to be successful from dirigibles, having speeds adjusted to the course and speed of the vessel attacked."

"Assuming the attack to be delivered from a height of one mile, and therefore reasonably out of range of high-angle fire, a hollow bomb carrying 100 lbs. of explosive would take about twenty seconds to reach the water level, and would then have a striking velocity approaching 500 feet per second. This time in reaching an objective compares favorably with the eighty seconds which an underwater torpedo would take to travel the same distance. In twenty seconds a ship would change position some 540 feet, supposing her to be proceeding at sixteen knots, and the probabilities of such a vessel being struck from above would be decreased if, at the moment of discharge of airship weapon, her helm were put hard over: the time, however, would not suffice to allow the vessel to sweep clear of her previous track before the missile reached water level, although the exposed area of deck in that track would be very much smaller than before. The difficulties associated with correctly judging speeds of battleships from the height named, and making proper allowance for cross wind currents, etc., combine to render a hit very uncertain if a single missile only is employed. It is stated, however, that arrangements are being made for dropping a number of such missiles from a single dirigible, in which case this form of attack would become a serious menace. Even so, it seems reasonable to suppose that the best protection against attack from aerial craft will be found in counter-attack by the same type of airship, associated with guns on the attacked vessel specially arranged for high-angle fire; this defense would be analogous to that adopted against torpedo-boats and torpedo-boat destroyers. With these considerations in view, the menace from the air may be expected to have no greater effect on limitation of size than that resulting from the introduction of the torpedo."

Admiral Sir Gerard Noel, who opened the discussion on Professor Welch's paper, said he had always been opposed to an abnormal increase in the size of battleships. "Great Britain ought to have followed the lead in building big ships rather than have initiated such a policy. The result has been a great rise in our naval expenditure for shipbuilding. The production of the Dreadnought was a cutthroat policy for this country." Another consideration was that the advent of the big ship made it necessary to give special attention to the risk of attack from torpedo and mine, which proved so effective in the Russo-Japanese war. Prof. J. H. Biles pointed out that the replacement of three smaller vessels by two larger vessels would give one-third more gun power. That alone demonstrated the greater value of the big ship.

Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge gave some figures suggesting that the rule, if it was a rule, that increase in displacement led to increase in broadside and speed was distinguished by many remarkable exceptions. The Dreadnought launched in 1906 had a displacement of 17,900 tons, and a weight of primary broadside of 6,800 lbs.; the Vanguard class, launched in 1908 and 1909, with a displacement of 1,350 tons greater tonnage, had no increase in weight on the broadside, while the thickness of their belt armor was reduced from eleven inches to ten inches. The Brazilian ships Minas Geraes, launched in 1908, and Sao Paulo, launched in 1909, of the same displacement as the Vanguard class, had a broadside of 8,500 lbs. as against the 6,800 lbs. of the Vanguard and her sisters. Again, the Italian battleship Dante Alighieri, launched in 1910, with a displacement of 18,320 tons, or nearly 1,000 tons less than the Vanguard class, had a broadside of 10,200 lbs., against their broadside of 6,800 lbs. The German ship Ostfriesland had a displacement of 22,000 tons and a broadside of 9,400 lbs. The Italian ships of the Conte de Cavour class were of the same displacement, and yet had a much heavier broadside, 11,050 lbs. With regard to speed, that of the Vanguard class of 19,250 tons was higher than the speed of the 22,000 Orion. With the exception of the still unlaunched Russian ships, no battleship proper, even of considerably greater displacement, had a speed equal to that of the Dante Alighieri.

Professor Welch publishes a table in which the pounds of shell per ton of displacement in fourteen of the principal vessels of the British navy are as follows: One 27 lbs., three 29 lbs., one 30 lbs., one 32 lbs., one 35 lbs., three 36 lbs., two 38 lbs., one 42 lbs. and one 56 lbs. The same figures for our vessels are: Kansas, 34 lbs.; Maine, 35 lbs.; New Jersey, 38 lbs.; Idaho and Arkansas, 40 lbs.; Utah and South Carolina, 43 lbs.; Texas, 52 lbs. For six German vessels the weights are 22, 29, 33, 34 and 43; ten Japanese vessels, one 29 lbs., one 30 lbs., three 31 lbs., two 32 lbs., one 33 lbs., one 34 lbs. and one 35 lbs.

Discussing what it calls Professor Welch's "vastly interesting monograph," the London Engineer says: "We turn to another which is more likely to escape the attention of English readers. It is by Rear Admiral Goodrich, of the U.S. Navy, and will be found in the Journal of the United States Naval Institute for March. Admiral Goodrich, as far as battleships go, is a heavy protectionist. His view is that too great a proportion of the displacement is being given to the guns and speed, and that more should be devoted to armor. In consider-

ing his views it is worth recalling that the gun weight of American battleships is already less than that of any other nation—though their gun fire, from Professor Welch's table, is only excelled by our own—and it is therefore possible that their protection is greater. Admiral Goodrich is in favor of a very simple ship, and he selects the South Carolina as typical of the approved class. This vessel carries only eight 12-inch guns, and her ratio of pounds of shell per ton of displacement is only .43, as contrasted with the .56 of our Orion. She is, however, well protected for her size, having a 12-inch—10-inch belt. Needless to say, Admiral Goodrich's views place him in a minority. All nations, including his own, keep on adding to speed, gun power and protection of their ships, and there is not a particle of likelihood that they will cease to do so. The wisdom of that course can only be resolved by a great naval war. Until competing navies are put to that test they will play a game of bluff, each one endeavoring to produce a type more powerful in tooth and claw than the others."

## NOTES OF MILITARY HYGIENE.

The value of smallpox vaccination has been strikingly shown in the Japanese army, according to Dr. S. Kitasato, director of the Institute for Research in Infectious Diseases, Tokio, Japan, who contributes to the Journal of the American Medical Association a history of the fight against smallpox in the Mikado's dominions. The effect of preventive inoculation on the Japanese soldiers is thus described: "Our army engaged in both wars against the Chinese and against the Russians, in Korea and Manchuria, where smallpox is endemic, and therefore the soldiers were constantly exposed to the danger of contamination; the more so when the unhealthy way of living which is a necessary concomitant of war is taken into account. However, the Japanese authorities took care to have every soldier who went to the seat of war vaccinated, and the happy result was that in an army consisting of not less than a million of men the following small number of cases of smallpox appeared: China-Japanese war—155 cases, 34 deaths, death rate, 21.92 per cent.; Russo-Japanese war—362 cases, 35 deaths, death rate, 9.66 per cent. As the total number of men engaged in both wars is not yet made known, the rate of contamination and the death rate cannot be accurately stated; but the results are equal to, if not better than, those of the Prussian army during the war of 1870."

Valuable data bearing upon the nature of wounds made by the latest high-power guns are found in the account of the surgical treatment given to the wounded at the battle at La Ceiba, Honduras, on Jan. 25, 1911, published in the current Naval Medical Bulletin, by P. A. Surg. L. W. Bishop and Asst. Surg. W. L. Irvine, U.S.N. Contrasted with the usual fight in Central American revolutions, the attack and defense at La Ceiba were conducted on scientific principles. The casualties were proportionately as high as in many modern battles with a greater number of men engaged. The attacking column numbered 450, and the government force of 400 was entrenched behind well constructed earthworks. The attack lasted from nine a.m. till twelve noon. Immediately on the cessation of hostilities an ambulance party of twenty-five men was landed from the U.S.S. Tacoma and Marietta. The action was begun at the range of 800 yards, and the majority of the wounds were received between 500 and 200 yards, and made by the hard-jacketed bullet of the .30 caliber machine gun and the high-power Remington. The explosive character of the modern bullet at close range was vividly demonstrated by the wounds of the skull. The wound of entrance would approximate a 10-cent piece in size and that of exit the size of a dollar. These wounds all proved mortal despite operative interference. The vitality shown by these cases was remarkable, all surviving from one to three days. One case was noteworthy. This man was struck by a .30-caliber bullet just below the right parietal eminence. The bullet traversed both lobes of the brain, emerging on the opposite side, but the patient survived thirty-six hours. Wounds of the soft parts were without special interest. The searing properties of the high velocity bullet were noticeable by the very slight hemorrhage. There was considerable infection, due to the filthy clothing and the lack of personal cleanliness. "This infection," says the report, "furnishes a good example of the necessity for a clean skin and clean clothing on the part of combatants before an engagement." It will be recalled that in the Manchurian war the Japanese were scrupulously careful about keeping the body clean.

Increased severity in the examination of applicants for admission into the British army is likely to result from the discussion of the prevalence of middle-ear disease among the enlisted men. Capt. B. B. Burke, Royal Army Medical Corps, recently in a British service journal called attention to that alarming fact, and said that the extent to which the disease prevailed in the British army, and the loss of efficiency resulting therefrom, were hardly flattering to a corps that is "maintained primarily with a view to the prevention of disease." Major F. W. Porter preceded Captain Burke in showing that a considerable number of recruits suffering from middle-ear disease are annually passed into the army. Lieutenant Colonel Cottell recently reported that of the fresh cases of invaliding for all diseases that came before the Chelsea commissioners in the first three months of 1909 sixty-two out of 743 were invalids for deafness. Thirty-four of these gave a history of having had ear trouble before enlistment. At the Davenport garrison in 1908, consisting of 3,093 persons, there were forty-seven admissions to the military hospital for ear disease, and at the same garrison in 1909, with a strength of 3,285, there were forty-eight admissions for ear disease, making a total of ninety-five in two years. Of this total eleven were invalided from the service. The importance of the middle-ear disease in relation to the general health is shown by Dr. Albert Bardes, the eminent New York ear specialist, who affirms that thirty-five per cent. of all brain diseases, sixty-five per cent. of all pyemias and ten per cent. of all cases of meningitis are known to originate in the middle ear. It is estimated that more than two-thirds of the Americans have an aural defect of some kind, and nearly every aural trouble begins as an acute middle-ear congestion. The middle ear is not larger than a split pea; yet, small as it is, it is the most useful and at the same time most vulnerable space of its size in the body. Naval

officers who are engaged in teaching swimming to enlisted men should note the remark of Dr. Bardes, that surf bathing is a common source of ear trouble in summer, both from the impact of the cold water upon the drumhead and from snuffing the water through the nose. Captain Burke believes that much middle-ear disease could be kept out of the military services and that the first line of defense should be the recruiting medical officer's examination, but he agrees with Major Porter that it is impracticable, on account of the time required and the absence of suitable equipment, to make a thorough examination of the ears of all candidates for enlistment. Consequently, unless every recruiting medical officer is a skilled aurist, having the time and the necessary instruments at his disposal, middle-ear cases must frequently get into the services. The second line of defense would be to adopt means to prevent any man suffering from middle-ear disease from completing three months' service. This would entail the examination of the ears of every recruit by a skilled aurist during his first ten weeks of service and the fact noted in his medical record. Captain Burke thinks that to carry out this plan medical officers should be encouraged to take up the study of ear diseases and become skilled aurists.

## NAVY DEPARTMENT PARTIAL PAYMENTS.

The House on April 24 passed H.J. Res. 1, which provides for the repeal of the following provision of the Naval Appropriation Act of March 4, 1911:

And provided further, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to make partial payments from time to time during the progress of the work under existing contracts and all contracts hereafter made under the Navy Department for public purposes, but not in excess of 90 per cent. of the value of work already done; and the contracts hereafter made shall provide for such insurance as the Secretary of the Navy may deem sufficient, and for a lien in favor of the Government, which lien is hereby made paramount to all other liens, upon the articles or thing contracted for on account of all payments so made, provided that partial payments shall not be made under such contracts except where stipulated for, and then only in accordance with contract provisions.

In calling for action on the joint resolution, Mr. Fitzgerald, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, said: "During the closing hours of the last session of Congress a condition existed in the enactment of legislation which had been unprecedented in many years. Some of the appropriation bills were not presented to both Houses for final enactment until the morning of March 4. As a result of the conditions which existed it was impossible to compare some of the appropriation bills, and in other instances the comparison was made so hastily that errors were made, as a result of which items were enrolled to which the two Houses had not given their assent. The importance of having the proceedings of the two Houses of Congress beyond any suspicion and the integrity of our proceedings beyond question resulted in the introduction of this joint resolution. Three errors were made in the Sundry Civil bill, one in the Deficiency bill, three in the Post-office bill and one in the Naval Appropriation bill. Of all the departments affected by this legislation, the Secretary of the Navy alone sent to the committee on Appropriations a request that the last item in the bill, which affects particularly the Navy Department, be considered either as having received the assent of both Houses of Congress and having been enacted into law or else be considered upon its merits and amended in certain ways outlined in his communication. It seemed to the committee, however, that it was of so much greater importance that the proceedings of the Congress should be beyond any question, and that the integrity of the proceedings be preserved, that the most imperative thing for the Congress to do was to repeal these various items, which, through error, were enrolled in the appropriation acts. Unquestionably these errors were made through inadvertence. It might be at some time, however, that errors of a similar character might be made by design, and in order to prevent any such occurrence at any time it seemed wisest to treat these errors as we have treated them and ask for their repeal."

In a letter addressed to Congressman Fitzgerald the Secretary of the Navy explains that the proviso in the Naval Appropriation bill which it is now proposed to repeal was prepared by him, with the exception of the words "of ninety per cent." The insertion of these words defeated the purpose of the bill. Mr. Meyer says:

Recently, owing to the great increase in the cost of the larger vessels, running up above \$3,000,000, it was found that the customary reservation (10 per cent.), from the instalments as earned provided a greater sum than was considered necessary for the Government's protection and added an expense to the financing of the work that had to be paid by the Government indirectly as part of the price bid. Therefore the method was adopted for all vessels of dividing the contract price into a larger number of instalments to be paid without reservations and securing the necessary protection against defaults and deficiencies by withholding the last two or three instalments, as the case required, until preliminary acceptance and delivery. Payments are restricted to, though in fact they rarely equal, the value of the work already done, and further protection against failure of the contractor or loss by fire or other accident has been secured by bond with satisfactory surety, insurance, and provision for lien in favor of the Government on the vessel so far as completed and materials on hand, and by giving the Government the right to forfeit the contract and take possession of the work and the contractor's plant.

The accounting officers of the Treasury have uniformly acquiesced in the making of partial payments under said contracts, and that arrangement has had the support of the Department of Justice, as evidenced by opinions of Attorneys General, wherein it has been at the least indirectly approved. The Department had, consequently, entertained no doubts as to the legality of the contract provisions mentioned, but recently the accounting officers of the Treasury decided that, under a contract entered into by the War Department for powder, the making of partial payments before delivery was contrary to the provisions of Sec. 3643 and therefore illegal.

Apprehending that this rule would be applied to the contracts for naval vessels, the Department, under date of the 3d of February last, addressed letters to the chairmen of the Committees on Naval Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives requesting, with a brief statement of the reasons therefor, that the Department be given express authority, by a provision, for making partial payments under its contracts.

It is not known by the Department why, or at whose suggestion, a restriction of payments to a fixed per cent. of the value of the work already done was incorporated in the amendment proposed by it, and after learning that such limitation was contemplated it again requested that payments be authorized not in excess of the value of the work done.

If such limitation be now repealed, the accounting officers would, it is assumed, disallow the payments already stipulated for in existing contracts and inhibit provision for such payments in future contracts.

Should such a situation arise, the Government would be exposed to suits for damages, whether the claims were valid or not, on account of non-payment, as stipulated in the existing contracts, and it would be obliged to pay under future contracts the cost of financing the undertaking in each case. For the vessels last authorized this item, made up of sums ranging from \$3,000 for each \$500,000 submarine boat to \$50,000 for a \$6,000,000 battleship, would amount to ap-



proximately a hundred thousand dollars in excess of their cost under the previous plan of making partial payments. For these burdens no compensating advantage would be derived by the Government from the proposed repeal of the provision under discussion.

The Department feels warranted in saying that the Government's interests have not been disadvantaged or jeopardized in any respect by making partial payments under the contracts for naval vessels or by withholding a reservation from each of such payments: that the cost of every vessel paid for in installments has been actually less than it would have been otherwise; that competition for the contracts has been enlarged and additional pecuniary advantages thereby gained; and that no useful purpose can be served from other considerations by limiting, as said act does, payment to a sum less than the value of the work already done.

In view of the foregoing it is urgently recommended that the provision in question be not repealed, but that it be retained and amended by striking out the words "90 per centum of," occurring in the twelfth line, page 3 of the joint resolution.

#### CRITICISES TEXAS MANEUVER DIVISION.

Some New York National Guard officers who have returned from the Texas Maneuver Division at San Antonio are not enthusiastic over the opportunity afforded there for adding to their military knowledge. They praise the discipline of the Regular troops and the ability of the men to take care of themselves, but assert that no means were taken in the regiments to which they were assigned to suppress the germ-carrying fly, and they also criticize some other details. On the other hand, some of the New York officers report quite a different experience, and assert that in the 2d Brigade, to which they were attached, every possible sanitary precaution was taken, cook shacks screened, etc., while they look upon their detail as a most valuable object lesson.

In speaking of the experience one of the officers, who echoed the opinions of some others, said, in part:

"After we reported at the camp we found that the orders began all right with the regimental adjutants, who made up a program of drills and inspections, and half a dozen or so companies of Regulars at war strength were to have been at our disposal for drill, while the Regular officers criticised. The orders passed the colonels of the regiments and passed brigade headquarters, but when they reached division headquarters General Carter said:

"This is not a camp for the instruction of National Guard officers. It is a concentration camp. The National Guard officers are here as observers and are our guests. Let them come and go as they please, and give them every facility for observation. But this is a concentration camp."

"When we were on duty at Pine Camp last year under the instruction of Regular officers," continued the National Guard officer, "our company commanders had to get out at reveille and be present at assembly and report to the battalion major. It was 5:15 a.m. for us. In the regiment I was with the second lieutenant, who is officer of the day, is the only commissioned officer who throws off the blankets at reveille.

"The first sergeant assembles the company, and instead of making a formal report on his company being present the sergeant stands at the head of the line and shouts his report down to the officer of the day, a block away. The company officers have their coffee and toast in their coats and get up about eight o'clock.

"The enlisted men were contented, and seemed well satisfied with their rations. The flies were so thick around the kettles in the cook shacks and tables at dinner time that you could hardly see the cooks. The ice chest was a packing box sunk halfway in the ground, and everything to be kept was put in the same place. Fish and meat were put in the same box, and milk was put in the handiest place. The flies were so thick you could not see your knife and fork when you were eating. The only screens I saw were at division headquarters and at one or two of the officers' clubs. An order was put in for screens for the kitchens on April 6, but when we left, on April 18, no screens had arrived.

"The hospital was on a hill, in a fine position, and was about the best thing in the camp, but there was no working staff. The major surgeon in command told me that he had plenty of the best equipment, but not a litter bearer in his corps. That means that there was not a man to carry the wounded from the line of fire to the field hospitals, unless the musicians were pressed into service.

"There were not enough officers, though. The regiment I was with had about two-thirds of the officers it should have had. The average strength in officers was fifty per cent. In the regiment I was with a second lieutenant, just out of West Point last September, commanded one company. Two of the battalions were without majors. One-third of the companies had no captains. One first lieutenant, for example, was the only officer present with his troop. He had to exercise the ordinary duties of a troop commander, break in new horses and superintend instruction of recruits and study for a coming examination for captain. So you can imagine how he was rushed. If they had the 20,000 men there we were told they had before we went down I don't know what they would have done for officers, but there were actually 9,800 men in the camp.

"The enlisted men were splendidly disciplined and instructed how to take care of themselves in the field, were perfectly contented and seemed satisfied with their rations. There were hundreds of recruits among the different organizations, and these were soon got into good shape. We did not think so much of the drilling, however, and there was much carelessness among officers and men in disobeying their own regulations.

"The tents were not all pitched according to regulations either, some of them being very much out of line. On the whole, we think it a waste of money to send National Guard officers to the camp for instruction."

A National Guard officer who was with the 13th U.S. Infantry said: "I cannot speak too highly of the experience I gained in the Army camp in the command to which I was attached. Conditions more than likely varied, but so far as I observed no greater precaution could have been taken to keep off flies and observe sanitary rules. I consider the system perfect. The first day or so before the screens arrived there were some bother with flies, but this was soon over, and screens properly placed. I received about as much practical instruction as was possible under the circumstances, and the program was laid out to the best of advantage. I understand that in some other regiments or brigades there were grounds for some criticism, but I do not know anything about it. I was treated with great courtesy, and enjoyed the experience."

Lieut. Col. John H. Dunn, of the 9th Massachusetts

Militia, who attended the maneuver camp at San Antonio, speaks very highly of the instruction imparted to the officers of his state, and his remarks about flies do not agree with the statements of some New York officers. Lieutenant Colonel Dunn is quoted in the Boston Globe as follows:

"I attended all formations and drills with the lieutenant colonel of the 18th U.S. Infantry and derived great pleasure as well as benefit from my experiences. There has been a wonderful improvement in the Regular Army since the Spanish War. The entire system has been greatly bettered, and the personnel of our Army, so much of a one as we have, is second to that of no other nation in the world. One of the most striking improvements is in the sanitary measures adopted, ensuring a high state of health among the officers and men.

"In the great maneuver camp at San Antonio you can go through every street and into every tent and you won't find an offensive smell or any dirt of any sort. It rained considerably while I was there, much more than is usual at this time of year in Texas, and when it rained the camp was uncomfortable to some degree, because the mud accompanying the rain is about the most sticky and unpleasant you can imagine, but in dry weather the earth hardens until it is like macadam, almost. Whether it rained or whether the ground was dry as a bone and hard as could be, the same cleanliness was maintained throughout the camp.

"Our officers realize the absolute necessity of absolute cleanliness, and the sanitation plan has been carried to a stage of perfection undreamed of in the days of the war with Spain. Every morning straw is sprinkled in the sinks, crude oil is poured over the straw and set afire and every last vestige of dirt is burned. The cook tents are all screened against flies and mosquitoes, crude petroleum oil is injected into any stagnant water which cannot be drained off, and not the slightest scrap of any waste matter is allowed to remain anywhere.

"Outside of every company cook tent there has been dug a trench, crescent shaped and approximately five feet long by three feet wide. In these trenches stones have been laid, and every day a wood fire is kept burning on top of the stones. After each mess the cooks gather up every scrap of meat, every bone and every bit of refuse from the tables, even taking the tin cans in which vegetables and meats come, and put them in the fire.

"The tin cans cannot be burned, of course, but they are all melted down and the last vestige of their contents is destroyed. Then the cans are buried. The bones, scraps of meat and other refuse from the tables are entirely consumed in the fire, and after everything has been burned the coals are scraped away and the dishwater, which has been carefully kept in a non-leaking vessel, is thrown on the hot stones and evaporates in steam. So, you see, there is not left a single thing which might decay and cause trouble."

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Among the 1,500 subscribers to the bonds of the Washington Army and Navy Club, issued for the purpose of obtaining a building fund, are the following, whose names appear in a list published by the club. Army—Lieut. Gen. John C. Bates, Major Gens. William P. Duvall, Frederick D. Grant; Brig. Gens. James A. Buchanan, John A. Johnston, Anson Mills, Charles E. L. B. Davis, John J. O'Connell, Benjamin K. Roberts, Cyrus S. Roberts, Charles S. Smith, Culver C. Sniffen, William M. Wallace, John Simpson, Isaac D. DeRussy, Frank Thorp, James B. Aleshire, Charles I. Wilson, Edward Davis, George H. Torney, Erasmus M. Weaver, Eugene D. Dimmick, Walter Howe, Stephen P. Jocelyn, Peter Leary, jr., Henry G. Sharpe, Frank G. Smith, Joseph R. Smith, Peter D. Vroom, James Allen.

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#### A CUB AUTHOR AMID ARCTIC ICE.

Army and Navy men are supposed to have large, well developed appetites, but if they want to know what a real three-X hunger is they should read the book of George Borup, the "kid" of the Peary expedition, entitled, "A Tenderfoot with Peary." There are descriptions of appetite in it that would be the despair of the Subsistence Department of the Army if it felt it had to put up with that sort of thing for any great length of time. Such, for example, is the following: "When the dogs were seen to, we bore for the main igloo, and, my gosh! perhaps we returning 'preds,' didn't pile in the grub dreamily and soulfully! Six ten-pound hares for five of us, with pemmican, biscuit, tea—and we'd have eaten the tablecloth, too, if there had been one!" This appetite hit the party after a long hare hunt and a battle with a blizzard that would make an ordinary Western American blizzard seem like a hot blast from the alkali plains of Arizona. It isn't every book written by a "cub" author that carries so unusual and interesting a preface as that written by Engineer-in-Chief George W. Melville, U.S.N., retired, for this book, which is just off the press of the Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York. The naval officer was himself a searcher of the polar regions a generation ago, and laid down the task about the time Peary took it up. He knows the nature of the hardships endured in the final struggle of the Peary expedition, for his life was almost forfeited in the days of the ill-fated Jeannette, and it means something when he says that in the school of the north heroes are made, and that such struggles are always worth while, even if the immediate gain in dollars and cents is not at once apparent. This volume is a unique effort among the tales of explorers, because it records the impressions made upon the mind of a very young man by the new things he saw, colossal, wonderful, awe-inspiring, without any attempt at fine writing or analysis. He tells of his experiences in the same breezy way he would write home to a college chum of what he had seen. As the "kid" of the expedition, he looked at everything with the eyes of the youth "to whom the future is boundless and the past but a mighty toy." There is a "gee-whiz," slap-bang style of narration here, with its wealth of up-to-date slang, that carries one along very pleasantly from page to page. Whale meat, huskies, the architecture of igloos, Florodora sextettes of Eskimo maidens, walrus hunts and polar smells fill the pages.

Even expert riflemen from Camp Perry would have been puzzled by such conditions as the hunters of walrus encountered. We are told in one place that, during a raid upon a herd of fifty walrus asleep on a pan, "it was blowing some, and the choppy waves made the shooting look as if the guns had spiral barrels." The ineffective target practice produced these hair-raising developments a few seconds later: "Suddenly a giant bull rose out of the water just alongside of Weshakoupi. He threw his harpoon, but as the barb came off he might as well have heaved a lead pencil. The walrus gave a derisive grunt, dived, and a second later shot out of the water on the other side, deluged us with his liquid 'assets,' and came down slap-bang on the gunwale of the boat opposite me. By this time Weshakoupi was high in the air, and out for an altitude record." Instead



of throwing his harpoon, he threw his soul into his yells and just spat in the brute's face. The other huskies were trying to back water or hit him over the head with the oars, nearly side-swiping me and incidentally short-circuiting their cussing at Wesharkoupsi, the walrus and everything in general. All this time the walrus was sitting alongside of me, asking if there were any more at home like Wesharkoupsi. It was easier to pull his whiskers or smash his mug with my fist than shoot. If I held the gun to my shoulder the muzzle would stick beyond his head, so, firing from the hip, I gave him the *entente cordiale*."

The determination of Peary to know every detail connected with the expedition is shown by this account of the straightening out of things on leaving Hawkes' Harbor northward bound: "The Commander showed at once that he was different from any other leader I had ever heard of, by going down and working on the boxes—hauling, tugging, lifting, seeing what things were in which hold, telling us how he wanted things stowed, etc., so that we soon saw he not only had a better idea of what was aboard than we had, but also knew better in which department it was stowed than the chief of it did." Forty-six illustrations embellish the volume, which is dedicated to the memory of Ross Marvin, who lost his life on the trip. The volume is published by the F. A. Stokes Company, New York.

#### RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

We know no officer of the Army who will find a greater pleasure in reading "Etudes sur La Guerre," by Lieutenant Colonel Montaigne, of the French army, than Gen. George S. Anderson, U.S.A. The paper the latter recently published in the M.S.I. Journal on the instruction of officers chimes in well with some of the views of the French writer, who says that "the science of war has been reduced to the solution of problems of arithmetic and geometry. The formidable error weighs heavily upon the whole military institution. It penetrates the regiment, the professional schools, and even the School of War. The germ of corruption is everywhere, poisoning the very sources of action and of thought. One must act according to formula, one must think according to formula, one must die according to formula. The man recites, the young officer recites, the old officer grown gray in the harness recites! 'We are here to learn,' says the chief, and to nobody occurs the thought, 'We are here to act.' Intelligence and initiative in the chief, enthusiasm and courage in the soldier, appear to me to be the sole factors of victory. But under the dissolving effect of official instruction this image disappears, to give place to the classic image of the game of chess. The intelligent chief, the wise (savant) chief entangles his adversary in a maze of ingenious combinations, and by pure calculation carries off the victory! As for the soldier—a piece of wood in the hands of the chief—no one thinks of him any more!" Rejecting books and doctrines, and studying human nature like his philosophic namesake of three centuries ago, Colonel Montaigne has arrived, he says, at "this simple truth, that war, a conflict of passions, a shock of societies, is a science of the moral order, and my ambition is to transport from the intellectual field into the moral field the bases upon which reposes our military edifice—institutions, education and doctrines." The first two chapters are devoted to "fear" and "against fear" (*contre la peur*). "The imagination is the mother of fear," we are told, "and it is imagination that must chiefly be armed against fear." Following are chapters on the "actual doctrines on battle," contrasting French and German theories. In the part dealing with war as a moral science the author has an admirable chapter on the "Error of the Pacifist." "War," he says, "is the tribunal—the only important one here below—before which Nature compares the peoples of the earth. And her verdicts are always just. In her scales iron outweighs gold, virtue outweighs genius." The volume is published by Berger-Levrault, Paris and Nancy.

Now that the art of cooking is receiving more and more attention in the Army and Navy, and schools for bakers and cooks are furnishing systematic instruction in the preparation of food for the military, such books as the second edition of "Foods and Their Adulteration," by Chief Chemist Harvey W. Wiley, Department of Agriculture, receive more attention than ten years ago. Fortunately for the Army, diet cranks have had little opportunity to exploit the Service to test their theories. We should like to note the condition of such a faddist after he had tried to force his ideas upon Commissary General Sharpe. There is a tradition that some time ago one of these cranks, who had sufficient standing to prevent his being summarily dismissed, forced himself upon the Commissary General. He began to air his views shortly after lunch. General Sharpe, who reads volumes on rations in half a dozen languages, was seen to move toward his office library. French words were heard issuing from the room for an hour, then there was a shift to German, and as the shades of evening fell liquid Italian sounds floated over the transom. Long after dark the diet enthusiast escaped. As he was hurrying down the long dim corridor he was halted by a watchman, who asked where he was going. "Anywhere," he said, glancing apprehensively over his shoulder. "Anywhere to escape from that military polyglot." He never bothered the C.G.O. again. Brain foods, nerve foods, etc., have never obtained a foothold in the Service dietary. A balanced ration, which the author says is the ideal food, has been the aim of our military dietists. Speaking of these special foods, Dr. Wiley says: "It is hardly necessary to call attention to the absurdity of the claims for foods of this kind. One part of the body cannot be nourished if the other parts are neglected, and the true principle of nutrition requires a uniform and equal development and nourishment of all the tissues." It will be recalled that about a year ago some vegetarian faddists sought to induce the Secretary of War to lend them some soldiers upon whom they could experiment. Their request was very properly ignored. That proper nutrition is extremely effective in preventing disease is the principal lesson which this very interesting book aims to drive home. Two new sections of importance have been added to the first edition. About one hundred illustrations and plates are used to explain subjects discussed. The volume is published by P. Blakiston's Son and Co., Philadelphia.

M. J.-L. de Lanessan, former Minister of the French Marine (Secretary of the Navy), in his latest work, "Nos Forces Navales—Organisation et Répartition" (Félix Alcan, publisher, Paris), does not spare the feelings of his countrymen in describing the decadence of the nation's navy. In the preface he says that he was inspired to make this exposé of the naval weakness

of the country by the desire to enlighten opinion, especially that of the Chamber of Deputies, as to the bad condition of the navy and the dangers which menace the country through that very weakness. As a subsidiary duty he believes he should make the nation see what it owes to its allies. Like a good merchant or banker, a nation must keep up its credit, and it cannot do this by failing to "make good" in a crisis when it is called upon either to defend itself or to assist its allies. Failure then might materially lower the value of its friendship, and make it more difficult to form profitable alliances. "Persuaded," he says, "that a nation standing only on the defensive is fatally defeated in advance, the Ministry and Superior Council of the Navy have placed at the head of the naval program the necessity of building without delay as many powerful battleships as possible, so that in 1920 France will have twenty-eight." The realization of this program would not bring us higher than the fifth rank among the maritime Powers, to which we have fallen, but it would permit us to hold that position honorably, and put us in a position to give to our friends or to our allies that co-operation which they have the right to expect from us on the sea." The author frankly admits that there are two powerful influences against which the friends of an adequate navy must fight, and fight without cessation. They are the Socialists, who wish no navy at all, and misguided Frenchmen who hold that a navy for defense is all that the country needs. He answers both these groups in a masterly way by proceeding to show, first, the condition of the fleet in 1911, by comparing it with the navies of England, Germany, the United States, Japan, Russia, Italy and Austria at the same epoch. Then he passes to a prophetic survey of the same fleets in 1920. The author seeks to discover the causes for the naval retrogression of France and to set forth means by which the navy can be brought up to a level with the needs of the country, from the point of view of naval material, personnel and equipment of shipsyards. He concludes that by reason of her geographical situation France, for the permanence of her institutions and prosperity, must be powerful both on land and sea.

The first wireless telegraph maps have just been issued as supplements to the January and February number of "Petermanns Geographische Mitteilungen," published by Justus Perthes in Gotha, Germany. The maps are two excellent engravings, showing separately the wireless stations of North America and of Europe. In the North American wireless service five different systems are shown to be in use, while in Europe ten systems are in service.

The publication of that excellent German encyclopedia of military and naval information, "Handbuch für Heer und Flotte," has reached the issue of Nos. 32 and 33, in the letter F at page 720. The entire work will comprise 108 numbers, in the compilation of which Lieut. Gen. George von Alten has the assistance of 200 editorial experts. An appreciation of the thoroughness of the work may be gained by a perusal of the 150 pages devoted to the fortress and fortress warfare. The work is well supplied with illustrations. The price of each number is two marks; the publisher, Deutsches Verlagshaus Bong and Company, Berlin, Germany.

Another instalment of "Der Russisch-Japanische Krieg," the German version of the official account by the Russian general staff, comes to us in Vol. 3—Schah-Sandepu: Part 1—The Battle of Schah, with twelve sketches, lithographed maps, folded in pocket. The price of this number (358 pages) is mk. 8.50 in paper, or mk. 11 in cloth. The book before us contains many interesting details of the Schah conflict that have not been heretofore published, and shows a change in the attitude of the Russians at this point in the war from the passive defensive to the offensive, though without predetermined plan of campaign. This work, edited and compiled by Lieut. Col. Freiherrn von Tettau, is published by E. S. Mittler and Sohn, Berlin, S.W. 68, Germany.

#### ARMOR PLATE ADVANCE.

Commenting on the recent firing against the U.S.S. San Marcos (formerly U.S.S. Texas), the London Army and Navy Gazette of April 8, in a leading editorial, says:

"Whether the plates of the San Marcos were the all-steel plates of 1891 or had a Harveyed face, it is indisputable that a very great advance in the resisting power of armor has been made since those days. But the power of the gun has increased in even larger ratio, and it is by no means certain that had a more modern ship than the old Texas been used as a target the result would have been very different. What appears to be equally likely is that we are on the point of seeing a still further advance in the resisting power of the armor. Whether this will come in some modified form of the Krupp plates, with varying degrees of hardness and toughness from front to back, brought about by differential heat treatment coupled with new alloys, or whether it may be found in an application of the Simpson weld, which was described in the Times recently, is as yet uncertain. What is more sure is that both in Europe and in this country improved armor has already been ordered for new ships, while in America striking results have been attained for all but the very thickest armor with the Carnegie special treatment vanadium plates."

"It is probable that the trials which have taken place with old ships as targets in France, in England, and now in America, have been directed more toward observing the result of the use of high explosive projectiles than as a test of armor plates, which had long been superseded by those of greater resisting power. But it is somewhat surprising that in these experiments some parts of the target were not protected by specimens of the newer armor in order to obtain information on this subject also. It is not easy to believe that at extreme ranges many direct hits can be made, and projectiles are more likely to glance from the hard-faced armor now in use than that from which, whether compound or steel, was used for protection twenty years ago. We have not referred to the fact that several fires were set up on board the San Marcos by the exploding shell, or the statement that if the vessel had not sunk she would most likely have been burned out. This is a significant fact, because although we have largely reduced inflammable matter in modern ships there are still large sections of them which are either entirely unprotected by thick armor or given only such protection as might assist the action of projectiles carrying high explosive charges. It is as essential now to keep out the shells as it was when the terrible destruction caused by them at Sinope first directed attention to the matter, and there are, therefore, all the premonitory signs of a renewal of the battle between the guns and the armor."

#### FOREIGN ITEMS.

Closely following the death of Raisuli, the former bandit, who, according to the Army and Navy Gazette, was the only man who was able to keep the tribes quiet, the unrest in Morocco has been intensified, until "the whole of the northwestern tribes are now in revolt against Mulai Hafid. The Sultan's irregulars have been defeated outside Fez, which city is now practically in a state of siege, and the lives of the European residents are threatened. General Moinier, who commands the French force of 6,000 men at Casablanca, is unable to send assistance, as he has enough to do to hold his own. The French government would have reinforced him before but for a misunderstanding with the Spaniards, who, with the French, are jointly responsible for keeping order in Morocco. The Spaniards took offense because the French negotiated the loan for the construction of the railway from Tangier to Fez without consulting them. The Spaniards are unwilling to send troops themselves, as the Melilla campaign has been most unpopular in the country, and they object to the French force being increased. However, it is now announced that all outstanding differences between France and Spain have been adjusted, and that General Moinier will receive an accession of strength sufficient to enable him to march to the relief of Fez." Despatches from Berlin, April 24, say that "the German Foreign Office has assumed an attitude of reserve regarding developments in Morocco, but the press generally concludes that the situation at Fez does not justify the march thither of French troops, and intimates that France is forcing an occasion to occupy Morocco permanently. This action, it is pointed out, goes beyond the Algeiras agreement, and several papers suggest that a new conference be held at which the positions of the three interested Powers—Germany, France and Spain—can be 're-regulated.' The Pan-American League demands the partition of Morocco, Germany to receive the Atlantic coast. The Foreign Office informs the newspapers that the latest advices from Fez, under date of April 18, are to the effect that the Europeans there were not then in danger." From Paris, April 24, it was reported that the first French flying column, organized at Bouznika, near Casablanca, under the command of Major Simon, for the relief of Fez, had already started for that capital by way of Rabat; another column was being rapidly organized to follow the first, and the government was sending about 10,000 reinforcements to Casablanca, troops composed of several regiments from France and 1,500 Senegalese.

Employees of the Krupp works can easily be distinguished even when attired in their Sunday clothes. Every workman on his enrolment is presented with a curiously fashioned scarfpin composed of a miniature artillery shell, made of platinum and set in silver. After twenty years' service he receives a second pin, modeled on the same lines and mounted in gold. The higher grades of employees, including the engineers and those employed in the counting house, wear their shells in the form of sleeve links. The workmen are very proud of this distinction, which they call the Order of the Shell, and wear on every possible occasion.

In connection with the field maneuvers this summer Germany will have under arms over 1,000,000 men. In addition to the regular army strength of 612,000 men, over 355,000 reservists will be called to the colors. Adding to these the men serving with the fleet, an armed force of considerably more than 1,000,000 will be engaged in the gigantic war game. The new firing regulations for the field artillery, just published, contain, in addition to the former directions for fire against captive balloons, a new set of instructions governing the use of artillery against dirigibles and aeroplanes.

While a battery of German artillery engaged in maneuvers were sleeping by their guns in a farmyard on the night of April 22 the horses, having become frightened, broke loose and dragged the heavy cannon across the prostrate gunners. One of the gunners was killed and the others were seriously injured.

A strike and a lockout have stopped all work at the Schichau shipyard, delaying the German battleships Oldenburg and Aegir. Two weeks ago 900 workers struck work, and the 1,300 men remaining at work refused to assume the duties of those who were out. Accordingly the directors of the company decided to lock out the whole force.

After several months' practice in mountaineering, a company of the 17th Regiment of French infantry, stationed in the Hautes Alpes, recently undertook the ascent of the Colbas Peak, 8,200 feet high, which is considered inaccessible in winter. Thanks to the intense cold, the snow proved to be in good condition for cutting steps, and after nine hours of stiff climbing the whole company succeeded in reaching the summit. The accomplishment of this feat may be said to be due indirectly to the late Minister for War, General Brun, who was at great pains to foster the spirit of enterprise, which is one of the most valuable characteristics of the French soldier.

One of the latest inventions of ordnance against air craft is an aerial torpedo, of Messrs. Krupp, of Essen, Germany. According to the plans which accompany the statement, the torpedo is fitted with a fuse so sensitive that it explodes on coming in contact with the delicate surface of a gas bag. There is a base plug containing fulminate of mercury which, when ignited, explodes the torpedo. This is done by a needle, driven by a spring, which is controlled by two levers. These levers, normally, are held firm by a movable wooden shaft. When the head of the torpedo strikes an airship the levers are released, and swing outward under centrifugal force, permitting the needle to be driven into the fulminate. The inventors are stated to have succeeded in preventing the torpedo from exploding through resistance to the air.

At the coronation of King George of England Japan will be represented by Admiral Count Togo, the hero of Japan and the victor of the Sea of Japan, and General Count Nogi, who commanded the attack on Port Arthur, accompanies the Admiral. The Japanese cruisers Kurama and Tona are due at Dover or Portsmouth on June 10. Vice Admiral Shimamura, who was Admiral Togo's chief of staff during the war, is in command of the vessels. China's navy is to be represented at the coronation naval review at Spithead on June 24 by the cruiser Hai-Chi. Admiral Ching will be in command of the vessel, and orders have been given to at once prepare her for her long voyage.

"The reduction in the establishment of the Royal Marines which has gone *pari passu* with the general increase of the naval personnel is decidedly significant," says the Hampshire Telegraph. "The current estimates show that the marine establishment has shrunk from 19,800 to 15,800 of all arms. There has long been an



idea, says Truth, that the total absorption of the marines into the bluejacket ratings is only a matter of time. The recent establishment of a new turret gun class for the Royal Marine Artillery points in the same direction. It is sad, but true, that the day of the sea soldier, as such, is passing. The navy is not likely to carry out any more landing operations, except on quite a small scale and in the character of police work. Military warfare, such as took place at Grapen, is now held not to be the duty of the navy, and seeing that it costs roughly about six times as much to train a seaman gunner as it does to make an efficient infantry soldier, there is at least one practical argument for this view. It is equally certain that the ordinary marines and the bluejackets are moving upon rapidly converging lines."

Both houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature have passed the bill punishing discrimination against wearers of the uniform of the United States. The penalty is a fine not exceeding \$500, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both. The bill now goes to Governor Tener for approval. It is known he will sign the measure.

In the Greek Chamber April 4 M. Venezelos, referring to the arrival of French military and English naval officers for the reorganization of the army and the fleet, declared that their presence would be hailed with great joy by the Greek people, who were confident that they would succeed in placing the defensive forces of the country in a position to defend its interests and honor.

#### RANK IN PROPOSED SUPPLY CORPS.

A correspondent calls our attention to the bill recently introduced in the House of Representatives by the chairman of the Military Committee, looking to the consolidation of the Quartermaster's, Subsistence and Pay Departments into a Supply Corps. Our correspondent says: "I think the bill as a whole a most excellent one, an opinion entertained by most officers of the Service who know anything about the subject, and I have nothing to say against it, but it does seem that the question of rank in the new Supply Corps to be organized should be given serious consideration. I enclose a list showing the relative rank of the fifty-three officers now in the Service who either entered the three departments by transfer from the line, from the Volunteers or from civil life on Feb. 2, 1901, arranged in three columns, one showing their actual relative rank as of that date, another as it would have been had the paymasters all been commissioned as of Feb. 2, and the third showing how they would rank if the bill is passed as now worded. An Act of Congress advancing some officers over thirty files above others in the same corps, thereby affecting their promotion, I believe to be at least a violation of the spirit of the section of the Revised Statutes which prohibits the changing of relative rank of officers, although not a legal violation. If we were left as we are, that is, promoted in our several branches of the proposed Supply Department, no one would have just cause for complaint, or if the bill be so amended in accordance with the precedent established at the last Congress as to rearrange our rank so that it would be what it would have been had the several departments been consolidated on Feb. 2, 1901, there would be no ground for complaint." Following is a comparison of rank of officers who entered the Quartermaster's, Subsistence and Pay Departments Feb. 2, 1901:

As they would rank giving paymaster rank according to length of service on Feb. 2, 1901.	As they would rank giving paymasters only actual rank in February, '01, according to date of com.	As all would rank in Supply Corps Bill passed now.
1. Gallagher	Gallagher	Goodman (35)
2. Ruthers	Ruthers	Houston (25)
3. Wilkins	Wilkins	Ray (14)
4. Stivers	Stivers	Lord (22)
5. Cole	Cole	Rochester (15)
6. Edwards	Edwards	Smith (23)
7. Bloom	Bloom	Holloway (16)
8. Lawton	Lawton	Gambrell (17)
9. Grove	Grove	Keleher (18)
10. Kimball	Kimball	Pickett (24)
11. Horton	Horton	Gallagher (1)
12. Cheatham	Cheatham	Ruthers (2)
13. Hacker	Hacker	Canby (26)
14. Ray	Henry (19)	Wilkins (3)
15. Rochester	Bailey (20)	Stivers (4)
16. Holloway	Davidson (21)	Lynch (31)
17. Gambrell	Pomroy (27)	Stanton (39)
18. Keleher	Penrose (28)	Kimball (10)
19. Henry	Young (29)	Stevens (41)
20. Bailey	Bickham (30)	Cole (5)
21. Davidson	Couling (32)	Edwards (6)
22. Lord	Cannon (33)	Horton (11)
23. Smith	Arnold (34)	Cheatham (12)
24. Pickett	Goodman (35)	Bailey (20)
25. Houston	Scott (36)	Davidson (21)
26. Canby	Rolfe (37)	Penrose (28)
27. Pomroy	Chamberlain (38)	Young (29)
28. Penrose	Garrard (40)	Bickham (30)
29. Young	Clayton (42)	Couling (32)
30. Bickham	Case (43)	Cannon (33)
31. Lynch	Elliott (44)	Arnold (34)
32. Couling	Logan (45)	Scott (36)
33. Cannon	Fredenhall (46)	Rolfe (37)
34. Arnold	Pettus (47)	Chamberlain (38)
35. Goodman	Kilian (48)	Garrard (40)
36. Scott	Grant (49)	Clayton (42)
37. Rolfe	Cook (50)	Fredenhall (46)
38. Chamberlain	Dutton (51)	Pettus (47)
39. Stanton	Butt (52)	Grant (49)
40. Garrard	Houston (25)	Butt (52)
41. Stevens	Ray (14)	Hampton (53)
42. Clayton	Lord (22)	Bloom (7)
43. Case	Rochester (15)	Lawton (8)
44. Elliott	Smith (23)	Grove (9)
45. Logan	Holloway (16)	Hacker (13)
46. Fredenhall	Gambrell (17)	Henry (19)
47. Pettus	Keleher (18)	Cook (50)
48. Kilian	Pickett (24)	Pomroy (27)
49. Grant	Canby (26)	Case (43)
50. Cook	Lynch (31)	Elliott (44)
51. Dutton	Stanton (39)	Logan (45)
52. Butt	Stevens (41)	Kilian (48)
53. Hampton	Hampton (53)	Dutton (51)

The numbers in brackets, following the names in the second and third columns, show their order in the first column.

#### MEXICAN ARMORED CARS.

Profiting by the example of the British in the Boer war in South Africa, the Mexican government has constructed three armored cars, equipped with machine guns and with facilities for housing sharpshooters, to be used on the northern branches of the National Railways of Mexico. The foundation for each car, the Scientific American says, is an ordinary box car of average size. This is sheathed inside with quarter-inch steel plates, a space of two inches being left between the wooden walls and the steel, and filled with sand. The cars are

painted in four-inch squares of alternate black and white, and hence received the name of "checkerboard cars."

In each end special portholes are provided for three machine guns, while along the sides are holes for twenty rifles, made in the black squares, so that at a distance it is impossible to see them. Beneath the portholes, inside the car, are benches on which the riflemen stand. When not in use for actual fighting the benches are made into seats for the men by day and beds by night. A small kitchen, dishes, pantry, etc., are provided in the center of each car. Protected water tanks are also provided. One large machine gun and two small machine guns are planted at each end of each car, with portholes so constructed as to give considerable swing to the muzzles. Special magazines are provided for cartridges for rifles and machine guns, while the side doors interlock with the steel lined walls so perfectly as to offer no joint for the entrance of a stray bullet from the rifle of an enemy.

To draw these cars a steel sheathed engine is being prepared in Mexico City. This engine will be small, but of the regular passenger size in use on most railroads a few years ago. Not only will the cab, boiler, cylinders and other vital parts of this engine be protected, but the steel apron extends down over the drivers and trucks, back over the sides of the water tank and up around the smokestack, coming back in a straight line to the cab, so as to protect the domes as well.

The main use of this engine and the armored cars will be to patrol the Mexican Central branch of the National Railways on that division which extends from the border at Juarez (opposite El Paso) to Chihuahua, a piece of railroad which has been in the hands of the rebels for some months. The government believes that with these cars it will be able to prevent dynamiting of bridges and tearing up of tracks by the insurgents, at least along this particular line.

#### PROPOSED WARRANT GRADE IN THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

A bill (H.R. 4661) has been introduced by Mr. Mott creating the grade of warrant officer in the Army, and abolishing that of post non-commissioned staff officer. As it stands, the bill, if enacted, would promote post ordnance, commissary and quartermaster sergeants only, thus unjustly discriminating against sergeants of the regimental, general and Artillery non-commissioned staff, men of equal grade and pay and quite as valuable to the Service as their colleagues of the Ordnance, Subsistence and Quartermaster's Departments. The bill is class legislation, pure and simple. It should be withdrawn, or when referred to the War Department for recommendation, as it doubtless will be, should be amended so as to include the non-commissioned staff officers of all arms and corps, along the lines laid down by the Secretary of War in his report for 1907. There should no more be discrimination in favor of the post non-commissioned staff officer against others than there should be in favor of the Infantry as against the Cavalry officer. The Navy has had the warrant grade for a century, and appointment thereto is possible for all chief petty officers (the equivalent of our non-commissioned staff), regardless of whether they belong to the gunnery, ordnance, engineer or any other naval branch. Such should be the case in the Army.

Making due allowances for the differences in clothing and quarters allowances, there is practically an equality in the pay of enlisted men of the Army and of the Navy up to the non-commissioned staff grade in the former and the chief petty officer ratings in the latter. There, unfortunately, the resemblance ends. In the Army the position of a non-commissioned staff officer marks the end of the soldier's possibilities for advancement. In the Navy, on the other hand, the corresponding position, that of chief petty officer, is merely a stepping stone to the higher grades of warrant and chief warrant officer, to which every efficient and ambitious chief petty officer aspires. The Navy thus provides for a standard of efficiency in its lower grades which is obtainable only when there is continuing opportunity for advancement.

The Army and the Navy both draw their recruits from the same source, and if the Navy can and does secure a better average run of men it is entirely because that branch of the national defenses offers the young man a progressive system of rewards not obtainable in the Army.

The bill mentioned above is undoubtedly a step in the right direction, but those who procured its introduction should realize that there are other branches of the Service whose efficiency is quite as important as that of the Ordnance, Subsistence or Quartermaster's Departments; that Service legislation is proposed and enacted, not for the benefit of any particular group of individuals, but to increase their efficiency as a part of the Military Establishment. Failing equality in all respects, one corps would profit at the expense of another, a condition which the War Department cannot and will not permit, as is evidenced by the observance of the principle of equality in grade pay and percentages between officers of the various staff corps and arms of the Service.

#### EQUAL TREATMENT FOR ALL.

#### MONUMENTS TO THE MEMORY OF SOLDIERS.

Fort Liscum, Alaska, April 12, 1911.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your valuable paper I have been reading of late many things concerning New England and distinguished gentlemen of New England which amaze me mightily. Patriotism apparently is very much on the wane. It seems that up there the people are in favor of omitting everything military from the Boy Scout movement, for fear that the Boy Scouts will acquire a liking for the soldier's profession; and that during a recent discussion (concerning the proposed erection of a monument to Benjamin F. Butler) a well known New Englander stated that he hoped no more monuments would be dedicated to the memory of soldiers. Another pretends to think that the Filipinos have been massacred at Bud Dajo and other places by United States troops.

In regard to building more monuments to soldiers, I fancy that it does not greatly matter. England boasts that she has "majors buried all over the world" in unmarked graves, and no doubt ours will rest peacefully without the monuments.

Of course Alaska is a long way off and I may not be

right about it, but apparently things have changed since I was a boy in New England. Then we were taught to almost worship the memory of the strong men who wrested that beautiful country from the savage, and to revere those who defended it at Bunker Hill and Bennington. I was told, upon joining the Sons of the Revolution, that I was particularly fortunate to be descended from a man "who marched to the Lexington Alarm." The story runs that two of my forebears were killed by the British and Indians while fighting for their country, and my mother taught me that these were worthy men and that their memory was sacred.

There is, or was, a window in Memorial Hall at Harvard College on which are represented students of 1861 first listening to the voice of the trumpet and then marching forth fully armed. In one of the main halls of a New England state capital building there was, in my youth, a monument to a soldier of the Revolution. The slab was very old and weatherbeaten, and the relic hunters had got away with a good part of it, but the inscription, in quaint, old-fashioned letters, could still be deciphered. It ran like this: "Passenger, if thou art a soldier, pause for a moment and drop a tear over the grave of one who dared to lead where any dared to follow." Near this monument, in large glass cases, were many torn and blood-stained battle flags, nearly all of them full of bullet holes, and on the pikes were engraved such names as May's Heights, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor and Fort Wagner.

In the old days I went often to see these memorials and relics, and I believed that they meant something, and that the New England states were very proud of their men who had served the nation in war. Those flags were very eloquent, and if you looked at them for a time you could see the heavy columns of infantry which long ago marched under their folds, and as an old veteran expressed it to me, "Half of these men weren't twenty-five, and half of those were never to see twenty-five."

Sometimes I have been inclined to boast to my Army friends from Virginia, Texas and California about these New Englanders, some of whom in all our wars have served their country faithfully and with courage and with ability. My comrades have been generous enough to admit that those "Yankees" were good men and true, and that the coming generations would do well to pattern after them in character.

My son, a lad of eight years, is reading history, and he often asks me questions concerning such New Englanders as General Warren, General Putnam and Nathan Hale. I have been telling him that these are honored names in New England and elsewhere, but if soldiers are in such disrepute as recent news would indicate perhaps I am not doing the right thing. The rising generation should be taught the truth, and, as I am in something of a fog about it, I would be obliged if you or some one of your readers would truly enlighten me as to the present state of sentiment in New England toward the soldiers of the nation.

G. ARTHUR HADESELL, Capt., 16th Inf.

#### TO REMEDY INEQUALITIES IN RANK.

Washington, D.C., April 22, 1911.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The Act of March 3, 1911, conferred upon many officers of the active list the rank lost by the past system of regimental promotion, to the exclusion of about an equal number of officers of long Civil War service retired in the lower grades on account of wounds, disability and age. The officers so excluded are the great sufferers by this one-time system of regimental promotion, because of their greater length of service under the most trying conditions, namely, the Civil War, Indian wars and the war with Spain. To deny these retired officers their rights, for which they have so long contended, and which now have been given to the officers on the active list, would be to deny them the eternal principles of justice, condemn Lincoln's Administration and ignore the organic laws of our Government.

The loss of rank suffered under the limitation given Sec. 1204, Rev. Stat., by officers of Civil War record retired in the lower grades, exceeds in any one case more than fifty files, while the greatest loss to any one officer on the active list is twenty-three files. This great difference in loss of rank was due to a greater length of service in the Army and under conditions quite different to any which had previously existed, or which have since existed. It is this self-evident fact which entitles officers of Civil War record retired in the lower grades to special consideration—a consideration which Congress, in justice, has yet to extend them. Loss of rank presupposes loss, not only of a monetary consideration, but also great loss of dignity, due all men for work well done.

The Act of March 3, 1911, corrects the records for those on the active list. We were the first to make the appeal, and long before those officers came into the Service. Justice demands that the records so manifestly unjust now be corrected for all impartially, so far as it is possible, by the enactment of H.R. 6302.

RETIRED.

#### MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have closely scanned the columns of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, but have not found that any measures have been introduced into Congress, so far, for the benefit of the Medical Reserve Corps. Benefits conferred during the last session of Congress on the Dental Corps and paymasters' clerks are withheld from the members of the Medical Reserve Corps, though these have duties to perform which expose them to dangers not run by the former. They have not even the right of being retired for disease or injury contracted in line of duty. Also officers and enlisted men receive "foreign duty pay" while serving outside the territorial limits of the United States, but contract surgeons and contract dental surgeons were not given this, though contributing their full share in all that was done. Are these not "unjust discriminations"? Another thing which is deserving of attention is the fact that credit is not given for the time served in other branches of the government service, other than the Army and Navy, for longevity pay and retirement. In my opinion all the time served in any branch or department of the national service ought to be counted for longevity pay and retirement, but not for relative rank.

MEDICUS.



## U.S.M.A. GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

West Point, N.Y., April 25, 1911.

To the Graduates of the U.S. Military Academy:

The next annual meeting of the Association of Graduates will be held on Monday, June 12, 1911. Lunch will be served at the officers' mess at 1:15 p.m. After lunch the graduates will proceed to the new chapel. The necessary transportation will be furnished.

Following the business meeting will be appropriate ceremonies dedicating the memorial window of the chapel. The graduating parade will take place that day, and the graduating hop will be in the evening. The graduating exercises of the first class will be at half-past ten on the morning of June 13. Reserved seats will be provided for visiting graduates at these functions.

The graduates who come to the Point in June desire, in preference to anything else, to see the graduating parade and hop and the awarding of the diplomas to the graduates. The above program will enable them to be present at these ceremonies. There will be two class reunions, and may be other during graduation week.

Sleeping accommodations will be provided in the Memorial Hall building and in the cadet barracks for all who come; meals may be had in the cadet mess hall at a nominal cost. In order to make proper arrangements it is necessary to know as soon as possible how many will attend; therefore, please reply at your earliest convenience; if you decide to come, remit one dollar, the cost of the lunch. There are thirty-two rooms in the Memorial Hall building. These will be assigned in order of graduation. Assignments to quarters will be made June 10, so please have your request here by that time. A list of assignments to rooms will be posted at the officers' mess and also in the basement of the Memorial Hall building. Upon reaching West Point, report at the officers' mess and ask for a badge: wear it while on the post. The cadets will salute everyone who has a badge. The badge will entitle the wearer to seats at all exercises.

Graduates not members of the Association are requested to join. The life membership fee is \$10; that for annual membership is \$2, which includes the first year's dues, and \$1 a year until the sum of \$12 has been received, when the payee becomes a life member.

The Supplement, Vol. V, to General Cullum's Biographical Register of the Officers and Graduates of the U.S.M.A., may be obtained from the secretary of the Association of Graduates, West Point, N.Y., for \$3.00 postpaid, a charge which barely covers the cost of publication. There are on hand a number of copies of Vol. IV. (1900 edition, edited by Dr. Holden). The price of these is \$2.50 a copy. Both editions will be sent postpaid for \$5.

CHARLES BRADEN, Secretary.

## ARMY ITEMS.

Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, Commissary General, U.S.A., has issued a circular giving instructions for preparing field range No. 1 for pack transportation.

Capt. Le Roy T. Hillman, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., who is now serving as a captain in the Ordnance Department, as we briefly announced last week, is to be detailed as a major, to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Lieut. Col. Frank E. Hobbs. The following officers, who have previously served in the Ordnance Department and who will have completed a year's duty with troops on July 1, are to be detailed on that date to fill vacancies in the grade of captain of ordnance: Capt. W. T. Westervelt, Field Art., Capt. E. M. Shinkle, Coast Art., 1st Lieut. J. B. Dillard, Coast Art., 1st Lieut. D. C. Seagrave, Field Art., and 1st Lieut. John Lund, Field Art. The following, who are serving as lieutenants in the Ordnance Department, are to be detailed as captains from June 20: First Lieut. R. W. Case, Infantry, and 1st Lieut. C. S. Donevan, Infantry. The following officers are to be detailed as first lieutenants of ordnance on June 20: First Lieut. G. R. Norton, Coast Art. Corps, 2d Lieut. H. C. K. Mehlenberg, 30th Inf., A. H. Hobbey, 30th Inf., H. P. Councilman, Coast Art. Corps, L. J. Ahern, 5th Field Art., J. J. Thomas, Coast Art. Corps, C. A. Eaton, Coast Art. Corps, and E. S. Hughes, 3d Field Art.

The Cincinnati Enquirer of April 20 says: "Preliminary steps were taken yesterday toward converting the Fort Thomas military post into a state military college. When the post was ordered vacated by the War Department a short time ago there was much interest and speculation as to its future. That the beautiful reservation should be permitted to be permanently abandoned and the buildings damaged by the elements was not to be thought of. From the start public spirited citizens have taken the matter in hand, and although assured by the War Department that it was not the intention of those in authority to permanently abandon the post, at the same time it was given out that its future depended upon the action of Congress in increasing the strength of the Army." It appears that the suggestion that this use be made of the reservation comes from Charles DeLano Hine, late major, 1st D.C. Inf., and formerly a lieutenant in the 6th Infantry.

During the annual spring field day at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., April 14, 1911, fourteen organizations were represented in the sixteen events. In the military events Co. D, 1st Inf., won two firsts and a second, Co. C won a first and Co. F, Engineers, won a first and a third. In the athletic events Co. F, 1st Inf., won two firsts, Co. G a first and a second and Co. E a first. During the contests the 2d Machine-Gun Platoon of the 1st Infantry, U.S.A., in command of Lieut. L. I. Samuelson, made the best known record, it is claimed, in the United States. It ran 100 yards, fired one shot, reassembled the gun and ran 100 yards back to the point of starting in 36 seconds. The old record of 38.25 seconds was established by the same platoon last year. There is no record of similar contests in foreign armies and it would be interesting if such could be had. The record of the second platoon, however, would be a hard one to beat. The performance was witnessed by practically every officer and soldier in the post and by several hundred spectators. The first and second sections of the Machine-Gun Platoon were in competition. When all was in readiness a shot by the starter was sounded and the two sections jumped into action. The gun was on the back of the gun mule of each section. One mule, ridden by a corporal, ran ahead of the gun mule, and the other men of the platoon were hanging to the gun mule, one man hanging on for dear life to the animal's tail. When the 100-yard line was crossed the mule stopped, the men pulled off the gun, set it up on the ground, fired one shot, picked it up, packed it on the mule's back, turned and ran back to the point of starting. The men making this record are Corp. J. Walters,

on mule "May," and Privts. Walter L. Riley, William Lance, James Baker, James M. Osment; Sergeant Lawrence has charge of the section.

## AERONAUTICAL NOTES.

Work on the Army aviation grounds at College Park, Md., has been moving along, and all the uneven part of the field is now being plowed and graded. The work of preparing the ground has been completed for about two-thirds of its length at the northern end of the field. One hangar has been built on the ground already by the National Aviation School. The school machine, which has been delayed in delivery, is now at the field, accompanied by an aviator from the Curtiss school at Hammondsport. The Army will put up four hangars on the edge of the field at the start.

From San Antonio, Texas, a press dispatch of April 27 reports that the trial board of the Signal Corps of the Army assembled at Fort Sam Houston reservation accepted early that evening both the Wright and Curtiss aeroplanes for use by the Army. This sudden determination, following the breaking off of the trial tests the day before, came after the receipt of orders from Brig. Gen. James Allen, of the Signal Corps, in Washington. For the Wright machine the Government will pay \$5,000 and for the Curtiss flier \$1,000 more. The machines pass into the ownership of the Army on April 28, and an aeroplane company of the Signal Corps in camp will be organized under command of Lieut. Paul W. Beck. Five pupils in aviation will immediately begin to take lessons from Eugene Ely, the Curtiss aviator, and Frank T. Coffyn, who is the Wright instructor. The decision to accept the machines without their undergoing the three tests prescribed by the trial board followed considerable parleying and telegraphing between aviators, members of the board and the manufacturers in the East. The board maintained that it had not set any test that was extreme or that in any way imperilled the lives of the aviators or the machines themselves. The manufacturers believed that the specifications called for the delivery of standard machines in good working order. They represented that the fact that both aeroplanes were in good working order had already been demonstrated by the flights made in the past week. The sudden acceptance of both machines by the Government settles a feud between the Curtiss and Wright aviators that had already grown acrid.

The latest military aviator to lose his life was Captain Tarron, of the 2d Engineers, of the French army, who was dashed to the earth on April 18, while making a flight in a Farman biplane from Orleans to Versailles. When it was time to land the machine planed from a height of more than a thousand yards, but when within about fifty feet of the ground the machine collapsed, and the aviator was instantly killed. Other fatalities occurring in similar circumstances have led to the belief that the danger arises when the aviator tries to resume command of the machine after planing. Lieutenant Byasson, of the French navy, while flying at Chevreuse, France, on April 14, was instantly killed when his machine capsized. A calm prevailed at the time, but suddenly the machine dipped and fell from a height of 400 feet. No reason for the accident could be learned. The victim was the first naval aviator in France to lose his life in flying. M. Delange, in a monoplane, was seriously hurt at Rheims, France, on the same day, when his machine collapsed at a height of a hundred yards. A warning to the aviators of our Army and Navy may be found in the complaint heard in connection with those casualties, that aviators flying aeroplanes of standard types, such as the Wrights, are taking it upon themselves to try to improve upon the manufacturers' ideas by modifying the machines to suit their limited knowledge of construction, not realizing the gap that separates the ordinary flier and the builder.

The Minister of War has presented to the Japanese Diet a credit of \$570,000 to cover the initial expenses already incurred for aeroplanes. Two officers sent to Europe have purchased four aeroplanes of the Blériot, Farman, Wright and Curtiss models. An increased appropriation for this year is asked.

The following itineraries for the divisional cruises of the Second and Third Divisions of the Atlantic Fleet are announced: Second Division—Arrive Copenhagen, Denmark, May 25, leave June 1; arrive Stockholm, Sweden, June 3, leave June 10; arrive Reval, Russia, June 11, leave June 18; arrive Kiel, Germany, June 21, leave June 30. Third Division (Minnesota, Vermont and Mississippi)—Leave Philadelphia May 1; arrive Pensacola May 8, leave May 24; arrive Mobile Bay May 24, leave May 28; arrive Galveston May 30, leave June 5; arrive Pensacola June 7, leave June 23; arrive Provincetown July 1. Idaho—Leave Philadelphia May 4; arrive New Orleans May 10-11, leave May 15; arrive Donaldsonville, La., May 15, leave May 16; arrive Plaquemine, La., May 16, leave May 17; arrive Baton Rouge, La., May 17, leave May 20; arrive Bayou Sara, La., May 20, leave May 22; arrive Natchez, Miss., May 22, leave May 25. The Idaho, after leaving Natchez, will visit Vicksburg for three days, if the condition of the Mississippi River permits, and then will proceed to Pensacola and rejoin the division.

A surgeon of the United States Army recently received a letter from a private of the Coast Artillery Corps, serving in the Philippines, some extracts from which should enlighten fathers or mothers that may be fearful that their sons will be injured physically and morally by service in the Regular Army. This surgeon is at a post on the Atlantic coast, and when the private enlisted and had a bad attack of blues and homesickness, the medical officer helped him with timely advice. This is not an isolated letter by any means. The surgeon receives many such expressions of appreciation from soldiers who have been helped by him. Many officers who have much time in the Service receive similar communications. The letter from the private in the Philippines says: "I have not decided whether to take an examination for a Civil Service position. I have been away from home for over three years and my mother wants me to return home as soon as my term of service expires. I thank you for your proffered assistance. Words cannot express my appreciation to you for the interest you have shown in my welfare. Your kind words have been a great help to me and I shall try to do my duty in a manner befitting a soldier of the U.S. Army. I have always done my utmost to be a true soldier. I have

had an easy time since I enlisted in the Army. I have never had a reprimand from either a commissioned or a non-commissioned officer." This young man has evidently never encountered the magazine ogre of an officer who goes raging about camp or garrison seeking whom he may devour.

The thirty-second annual meeting of the Army Mutual Aid Association was held on April 18 in the office of the Inspector General, War Department. A large number of members stationed in and near Washington were present. The report of the executive committee showed that 117 officers joined the association during the fiscal year 1910-11, making the total membership of the association the highest in its history. Thirty-five members died during the year. The total amount paid beneficiaries since organization has been \$1,751,806.87. Col. Frank McIntyre, Insular Bureau, and Major Johnson Hagood, Gen. Staff, were re-elected to membership in the executive committee for a period of three years. The executive committee immediately after the adjournment of the annual meeting re-elected the following officers for the year 1911-1912: President, Major Gen. Arthur Murray, Gen. Staff; vice president, Brig. Gen. Anson Mills, U.S.A.; secretary and treasurer, 1st Lieut. Charles H. Patterson, Coast Art. Corps.

As a result of charges made on the floor of the House last Tuesday by Representative Diffendorfer, of Pennsylvania, that Hermann and Company, of Boston, had a practical monopoly on the business of supplying shoes to the Army and Navy, Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, in the House on April 27 introduced resolutions calling on the secretaries of the two departments concerned for all information on the subject. Mr. Gardner wants to know what proportion of the contracts for supplying shoes in the two departments was awarded to Hermann and Company in 1909, 1910 and 1911, the names of the other firms bidding, whether there is a blacklist in either department by which any bidder is disqualified, and all other facts connected with the shoe contracts.

At the request of several Navy officers the following is published: The attending surgeons of the U.S. Naval Medical School Hospital Dispensary for officers and their families and enlisted men and their families at Washington are: Surg. G. F. Freeman, U.S.N., residence 1733 Q street, N.W., telephone North 4756; and P.A. Surg. A. D. McLean, U.S.N., residence the Toronto (Twentieth and P streets, N.W.), telephone North 4901. Office hours are held at the Naval Medical School Hospital Dispensary, foot of Twenty-fourth street, N.W. (via "P and G street" car), from two to four p.m. daily, except Sundays and holidays. Telephone West 627 and connect with dispensary.

In our answer last week to the inquiry of a correspondent on the subject of promotion the word "not" it as it should have been: "If the conditions are as stated it as it should have been: "If the conditions are as stated it is evident that he would have been the junior lieutenant colonel if promotion had always been lineal. If, however, there are other conditions not stated, which would make it appear that Major A would not have been the junior lieutenant colonel if promotion had always been lineal, then Major A is not entitled to promotion until these other conditions obtain. In the case as stated the question of a vacancy does not affect the matter."

Daniel C. Beard, national scout commissioner of the Boy Scouts of America, thinks he has learned the secret code of the yeggmen and hoboes who molest housewives and rob homes. He is proposing to teach the boys the secret signs of the yegg fraternity, so that they may know them and tell what the mystical marks on fences, houses and other buildings mean. By making the secrets of the tramps common knowledge, Beard hopes to destroy the communication between them, and thus prevent them from doing so much harm.

Representative Sabath, of Illinois, has introduced a resolution whereby the Philippine Islands are to be neutralized under a guarantee of all the maritime powers interested. When this guarantee becomes effective and the amount spent by the United States in conquering and maintaining its sway over these islands has been ascertained a provision is made for the reimbursement to the United States by the other maritime nations of the amount so expended. The administration and policing of the islands is to be in the hands of an international police force.

"As long as there are values, as long as men are covetous, there will be wars, and there will be need of guns," asserted Hudson Maxim in a lecture at Columbia University. He predicted that the aeroplane would revolutionize war, and that the time would come when aeroplanes of contending armies will be pitted against one another in battles among the clouds. "The more deadly weapons of war become," declared Mr. Maxim, "the fewer the number of those killed." The aeroplane, he added, will make war more deadly and more scientific.

The headquarters of the American Peace Society, which have been for seventy-four years in Boston, were closed April 27 and Dr. Benjamin F. Trueblood, general secretary of the society, left for Washington, where he will open immediately the new central offices and headquarters.

Secretary Meyer announced on Friday afternoon the detail of Capt. John H. Gibbons, U.S.N., of the General Board, as Superintendent of the Naval Academy, to take effect May 15. Captain Bowyer made formal application to be relieved.

According to a telegram from Col. E. Z. Steever, U.S.A., in command at El Paso, Texas, the United States authorities there captured 27,545 rounds of ammunition on the night of April 19-20. An attempt was being made to smuggle the cartridges into Mexico.

Among the Army nominations sent to the Senate on April 27 were the names of officers promoted under the bill allowing additional officers to the Army.



## PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Med. Dir. J. C. Boyd, U.S.N., who will be placed on the retired list from June 1, 1911, is a native of South Carolina, and was appointed an assistant surgeon in the Navy April 3, 1873. His first sea duty was on the *Fortune*, of the North Atlantic Station, and he subsequently, among other duties, served on the *Constellation*, *Potomac*, *Franklin*, *Guard*, at the Naval Hospital, Washington, and on the *Lancaster*, of the European Station. He was also at the navy yard, Washington; in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, on the *Kearsarge* and other vessels, and his last duty was as a member of the Naval Retiring Board, Washington, D.C.

Major George T. Holloway, Pay Dept., U.S.A., who was retired on April 22, 1911, for disability incident to the Service, was born in Tennessee Nov. 21, 1864. He was a cadet at the U.S.M.A. from June 17 to Dec. 20, 1882, and in May, 1898, was appointed a major and additional paymaster of Volunteers. He was appointed captain and paymaster in the Army Feb. 8, 1901, and was promoted major and paymaster Nov. 30, 1903.

Pharmacist Philander C. Guise, U.S.N., who has been placed on the retired list from April 11, 1911, for disability incident to the Service, entered the Service as an enlisted man in May, 1890, and was appointed a pharmacist on Sept. 15, 1898. He has been on duty at the Philadelphia Naval Home since that time.

Col. Blair D. Taylor, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who retires April 30, 1911, upon his own application, after more than thirty-five years' service, was born in Virginia Jan. 15, 1848, and entered the Service as an assistant surgeon June 26, 1875. He is a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute, and of the medical department of the University of Virginia, and also of the medical department of the University of New York. He was promoted captain in 1880, major in 1893, lieutenant colonel in 1902 and colonel in 1908. He would not have retired for age until Jan. 15, 1912. His last duty was as chief surgeon, Department of the Gulf, and he has been on leave for some months.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The wedding of Miss Grace Waldron Calvert and Capt. Percy Poe Bishop, Coast Art., U.S.A., was solemnized at St. Luke's Cathedral, Portland, Me., Monday, April 17, 1911, at high noon. The bride was given away by her father, Mr. Thomas Errington Calvert. Miss Dorothy Calvert was maid of honor, while Major Robert E. Callan, U.S.A., was best man. The bride's gown was of white satin and duchesse lace. Her white tulle veil was caught with a spray of orange blossoms, and she carried a shower bouquet of Easter lilies. Her only ornament was a beautiful diamond pendant, the gift of the groom. The bridesmaids were Misses Nannie Chase, Maude Merriam, Helen Packard, Elsie Jamieson, Marguerite Hull and Mrs. Wheelwright. The ushers were Capt. H. E. Cloke, Monroe C. Kerth, Claudius M. Seaman, John R. Proctor, George O. Hubbard and D. Y. Beckham, U.S.A. The ushers were in full dress uniform, while the bridesmaids wore white bordered chiffon over green satin and large picture hats. A reception followed the ceremony at the Calvert home, on Park street. After a delightful breakfast the bride and groom left amid showers of confetti for New York, where their touring car, the gift of Captain Bishop's father, awaited them for a long tour through the Middle Atlantic states, finally ending at Washington, where Captain Bishop is stationed.

The engagement of Midshipman Glenn Fletcher Howell, of the first class at the U.S. Naval Academy, and Miss Helen Vaughn, of Boise, Idaho, is announced. Miss Vaughn is the daughter of Mr. Henry T. Vaughn, of Boise City, who is engaged in mining, and Midshipman Howell, it is reported, will resign in June and enter into business with Mr. Vaughn.

We briefly mentioned in our last issue, page 1010, the marriage at Butte, Mont., April 19, 1911, of Lieut. Henry George Stewart Wallace, U.S.N., to Miss Jeannette Emerson Gillie, daughter of John Gillie, superintendent of the Amalgamated Copper Mining Company's properties in the Butte district. The marriage was solemnized at St. John's Episcopal Church, Rev. S. C. Blackiston officiating. The bride wore an imported lace robe over white satin. Her bouquet was of white rosebuds set in a shower of lilies of the valley and ribbon. Her bridesmaids were two childhood friends, Miss Frances Russell, of Butte, and Miss Marjorie Forbis, of Portland, Ore., daughter of John F. Forbis, for many years the Amalgamated Company's chief counsel in Butte. Marjorie Gillie, little sister of the bride, was the flower girl. Eugene Carroll, superintendent of the Butte Water Company, an Amalgamated subsidiary, was the best man. After the ceremony a reception and supper were held at the Silver Bow Club. Mrs. William Henry Wallace, of Denver, mother of Lieutenant Wallace, attended. Lieutenant Wallace and his bride left for Detroit. They will reside at the Hotel Plaza in that city.

Miss Marjorie Hobbs, daughter of Pay Dir. I. Goodwin Hobbs, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hobbs, was married in Newport, R.I., April 24, 1911, at the residence of her parents, to Mr. Ezra Gould, of Washington, a banker. The house was decorated with lilies of the valley, Easter lilies and smilax. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. George K. Hazard, of Manchester, N.H., an uncle of the bride, and the Rev. William L. Essex, of Newport. The bride wore a gown of white Charmeuse trimmed with Russian lace, and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. The best man was Paym. Franklin P. Williams, U.S.N. Among the ushers were Mr. I. Goodwin Hobbs, Jr., and P.A. Surg. Harold W. Smith, U.S.N.

Capt. J. Augustus Barnard, Co. K, 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., and Miss Margaret Ruth Lawrence Walsh, daughter of Mrs. James W. Walsh, were married in St. Bartholomew's Church, New York city, April 23, 1911. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. William E. McCord, chaplain of the 7th Regiment, assisted by the Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor, of the Church of the Incarnation. The decorations were confined to the chancel, which was massed with palms and white spring flowers. The bride entered the church with her uncle, Mr. Newbold T. Lawrence, an ex-member of the 7th, who gave her away. She wore white satin embroidered in pearls and a veil of old point lace. At the corsage she wore a large diamond ornament, the gift of the bridegroom, and she carried lilies of the valley. Miss Edith S. Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas

Williams, was the bride's only attendant. It was quite a 7th Regiment wedding. The bridegroom had for his best man Mr. Andrew Varick Stout, of Co. K, 7th Regiment, and five of his ushers were also members or ex-members of the 7th. They were ex-Lieut. Bayard Dominick, Lieut. Charles B. Crane and Messrs. Stanley D. McGraw, Charles W. Ogden and Murray H. Coggeshall. The remaining three ushers, Messrs. Horace Barnard, James W. Walsh and Hubert Litchfield, are ex-members of Squadron A. There was a small reception for relatives and intimate friends after the ceremony at the home of the bride's mother, No. 525 Madison avenue.

A beautiful home wedding took place at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., April 25, 1911, when Miss Helen Howard, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. William L. Howard, U.S.N., became the bride of Ensign Charles C. Gill, U.S.N. The bride made her debut several years ago, when she was presented at court in Berlin, Germany, Commander Howard being then U.S. Naval Attaché to Berlin. Miss Howard was gowned in an exquisite robe of white brocade, elaborately trimmed with point lace. Pearls were embroidered in panels down the skirt and on the corsage. Her veil was of tulle, caught with orange blossoms, and she carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. The bride was attended by Miss Dannenhower, of New York, as maid of honor, and the following bridesmaids: Miss Margaret Billings, Miss Dorothy Rich, Miss Ann Bryan and Miss Margaret Freer. Their gowns were of soft yellow chiffon, made over satin of the same shade. The skirts were trimmed with a deep border of painted roses, and the bodices were draped with the chiffon and lace. Their hats were of yellow tulle, with large lavender bows, and they carried bouquets of lavender sweet peas. The maid of honor was gowned in lavender flowered chiffon, made in a girlish way over white satin. Her hat was of lavender tulle trimmed with a large bow, and she carried lavender sweet peas. Mr. Gill was attended by his brother, Austin Gill, of Boston, as best man, and the following ushers: Ensigns William H. Lee, Earl F. Johnson, Ralph C. Needham and Fletcher C. Starr, U.S.N. A reception followed the ceremony.

"An announcement of much interest to Army people and the Twin Cities," writes a correspondent, "is the engagement of Miss Gertrude Heim, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Heim, Kansas City, Mo., to Lieut. Karl D. Klemm, 4th Cav., stationed at Fort Snelling, but now with the troops on the border. Miss Heim is well known in St. Paul and at the garrison, where she visited Miss Josephine Kalman, Summit avenue, the past winter. The engagement was announced Easter Sunday. No date has been set for the wedding."

Lieut. Charles N. Wilson, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Hattie Guegles were married at Little Rock, Ark., April 4, 1911.

Miss Julia Gardiner Taylor, sister of Mrs. Miles, wife of Lieut. Alfred H. Miles, U.S.N., was married at Williamsburg, Va., April 17, 1911, to Dr. James S. Wilson.

The marriage of Miss Ethelwyn Cary, granddaughter of Mrs. C. T. Goodrich, of College Hill, Ohio, to Lieut. John Cooke, 15th U.S. Cav., will take place in June next. Miss Cary is a niece of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Slavens, whose guest she has been the past winter at Fort Leavenworth.

The wedding at the Ludlum home, Wichita, Kas., April 12, 1911, which we briefly noticed in our last issue, when Bess, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Ludlum, was married to Capt. William Wallace McCammon, jr., 6th U.S. Inf., was a brilliant event. The home was beautifully decorated with palms and ferns and American flags. The impressive ceremony of the Episcopal Church was pronounced in the library by Dr. C. S. Sargent, of Hutchinson, as the young couple stood before an altar formed of ferns and palms, canopied with American flags. On each side of the altar were ferns and red roses draped with smilax. Just before the ceremony Mrs. Murray Kirkwood sang "Thine Is My Heart," by Schubert. Miss Ethlyn Bowman played the wedding march for the entrance of the bridal party, and during the ceremony she played Grieg's "Love Song." Little Miss Virginia Judd carried the ring, and Miss Dorothy Solomon made a dainty little flower girl. The bride was attended by her oldest sister, Mrs. Warren Harwi, of Atchison. The bride was beautifully gowned in white chamois satin, with trimming of duchesse lace. She carried a shower bouquet of roses and lilies of the valley. Capt. Douglas Potts, 18th U.S. Inf., was best man. Four members of the recruiting detachment held the ropes which formed the aisle for the bridal party. The wedding gifts were unusually beautiful. The groom's gift to his bride was a diamond necklace set in platinum, with the seven drop diamonds. The gift to his best man was a diamond and pearl stickpin. Miss Ludlum's gifts to her attendants were gold engraved bar pins. Mr. Ludlum's gift to the bride and groom was a mahogany bedroom set. After the ceremony a buffet luncheon was served. The wedding cake was cut by the bride with Captain McCammon's saber. The centerpiece for the dining table was a shield formed of the red, white and blue. An orchestra played during the evening. Capt. and Mrs. McCammon will be at home to their friends in the Aztec, Wichita, Kas., after a short honeymoon trip.

Capt. William Provines Stoeke, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Miss Sarah Margaret Clarke were married on Wednesday, March 22, 1911, at San Francisco, Cal. Capt. and Mrs. Stoeke will be at home after May 10 at Hotel Normandie, San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Otteson, of Plainfield, N.J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Grace, to Ensign R. F. McConnell, U.S.N. The wedding will take place in the fall.

The marriage of Miss Helen Sherburne Ross, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Anderson Ross, of Wynnefield, Philadelphia, and Ensign Thomas Cassin Kinkaid, U.S.N., son of Captain T. W. Kinkaid, U.S.N., and Mrs. Kinkaid, of Annapolis, took place in Philadelphia, Pa., April 24, 1911. The wedding, although a very quiet one, was beautiful, and was celebrated in St. Mark's Church, the Rev. Dr. Alfred G. Mortimer officiating. The bride had for maid of honor Miss Frances Rebecca Ross, Ensign Cary Magruder, U.S.N., was the best man. Only the members of the family were present. Ensign Kinkaid is attached to the battleship *Minnesota*.

The marriage of Miss Golda Chase Munroe to Ensign Donald Pettit Morrison, U.S.N., which will be celebrated this evening (April 29) at eight o'clock at St. Anne's Church (Protestant Episcopal), Annapolis, Md., is one of the brilliant and notable society events of the year. Miss Munroe, the bride, is the eldest of the three "Munroe sisters," of Annapolis. She is the daughter of the Hon. James M. Munroe and Mrs. Munroe. Ensign Morrison is the son of the late Col. Jasper N. Morrison, U.S.A., and Mrs. Morrison, of Washington. He is a

graduate of the Naval Academy, class of 1907. The church decorations will be palms and Easter lilies. The Rev. Joseph Patton McComas, rector of St. Anne's, will perform the ceremony. The bride will be given in marriage by her father. Pews separating the immediate family and personal friends will be tied with maidenhair fern and Easter lilies. The ushers will be Ensign Charles T. Blackburn, Ensign G. B. Wright, Ensign Theodore S. Wilkinson and Ensign L. Petit Warren, U.S.N., a cousin of the groom; Ensign R. A. White and Ensign Lee Noyes, U.S.N., all of whom will wear the full naval uniform of their rank. The bride's brother, Mr. Walter Chase Munroe, and City Counselor Ridley Prentiss Melvin, of Annapolis, will also serve as ushers. The groom's best man will be Ensign Russell Wilson, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. *Louisiana*, aid to Admiral Badger. Miss Louise Munroe, the bride's sister, will be maid of honor, and the young girls serving as bridesmaids will be Miss Emily Munroe, Miss Alice McCagney and Miss Agate Brown, both of Sewickley, Pa.; Miss Marguerite Knox, daughter of Colonel Knox, of Old Point; Miss Elizabeth Randall and Miss Flora Duval, of Annapolis. It will be a rainbow wedding, the bridesmaids being in pairs of blue, green and lavender, and each wearing white satin gowns veiled in marquisette of these tints. The maid of honor, Miss Louise Munroe, will be gowned in Helen pink over white satin, and will carry pink roses, while the bridesmaids will carry sweet peas in the colors of their draperies. The bride's gown will be of ivory satin, with panels of hand embroidery and trimmed in point lace. Her veil, which is of fling tulle, will entirely envelope her figure, and will be held by a wreath of orange blossoms. Her shower bouquet will be of lilies of the valley. The groom and his best man will wear the full uniform of their rank. After the ceremony a large reception will be held at the home of the bride's parents, "Eldon." Over five hundred invitations have been sent, and the guests will include officers of both branches of the Service, besides many distinguished civilians and the Naval Academy contingent.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Newbold Black, of Philadelphia, announce the engagement of their daughter, Portia Hulme, to Lieut. W. Dulty Smith, U.S.M.C.

The marriage of Miss Cornelia Janin, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Edward Janin, of Washington, D.C., to Ensign Alexander Sharp, U.S.N., son of the late Capt. Alexander Sharp, U.S.N., will take place at the country home of Miss Janin's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Porter Morse, Valley View, Md., on Wednesday afternoon, May 17, at 4:30 o'clock. Miss Juliette Janin, sister of the bride, will be her only attendant, and Naval Constr. Harry G. Knox will act as best man.

Announcements have been received of the marriage of Miss Gretchen Brooks Stevens, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Stevens, of Buffalo, N.Y., to Mr. George W. H. Allen, nephew of Brig. Gen. James Allen, Chief of Signal Corps, U.S.A., on April 18, at Buffalo, N.Y.

The marriage of Miss Pansy Bloomer, daughter of Mrs. Lawrence Heap, wife of Pay Insp. Samuel L. Heap, U.S.N., and Mr. Johnson Ward, of Philadelphia, Pa., will take place at the K street residence of Pay Insp. and Mrs. Heap, in Washington, D.C., on Saturday, June 3, 1911.

In Trinity Church, Elizabeth, N.J., April 22, 1911, Miss Carolyn Gaston Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Williams, of 1253 Waverly place, was united in marriage by Rev. John R. Atkinson, to Lieut. Charles Stuart Donovan, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., stationed at Fort Hancock. The bridegroom and the ushers, all of whom are lieutenants in the Regular Army, were in full dress uniform, as were several of the military guests from Fort Hancock and other military posts. The interior of the church was prettily decorated with ferns, palms, spirea, daisies and calla lilies, while along the seats were streamers of white ribbon indicating the seats to be occupied by the guests who were to attend the reception at the house after the ceremony. In all nearly 800 invitations were sent out, and about 200 of these were for the reception at the house. The bridal party were escorted by the ushers, Lieuts. Robert C. Richardson, jr., George M. Russell, James H. Burns, Henry H. Arnold, Roland W. Case and George Allen, U.S.A., to the strains of "Lohengrin's" wedding march. Then followed: Flower girl, Miss Constance Ward; bridesmaids, Miss Jessie Willis, of Philadelphia, and Miss Ethel McCormick, of Baltimore; maid of honor, Miss Mary Donavin, of Columbus, Ohio, a sister of the bridegroom; Miss Carolyn Gaston Williams, the bride, on the arm of her father, wearing white satin trimmed with rose point and embroidered with orange blossoms, and carrying a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. The bridal party was met at the altar by the bridegroom and the best man, Lieut. A. D. Minick, Ord. Dept., U.S.A. The regular Episcopal ceremony was used, with the full circle of the ring. The bride was given away by her father. The return from the altar was to the strains of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March." After the church ceremony about 150 guests assembled at the house, where an elaborate wedding supper was served. On the piazza, which was enclosed and decorated with palms to represent a palm garden, an orchestra played operatic and popular selections. The interior of the house was handsomely decorated with Southern smilax, carnations and roses. The bridegroom's presents to his ushers and the best men were gold monogram cuff links, while the bride presented her attendants with gold bracelets and the flower girl was presented with a bar pin of pearls. After a short wedding trip the young people will live at Fort Hancock.

The marriage of Miss Catherine Byrne Gibson, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. James Thomas Gibson, to Lieut. Robert Andrew Abernethy, U.S.N., was held at the residence of the bride's parents, 232 Warburton avenue, Yonkers, N.Y., April 26, 1911. The Rev. Charles R. Corley, rector of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by the relatives of the bride and bridegroom. A reception followed, with 600 guests present.

The engagement of Midshipman Beirne Saunders Bullard, of the first class of the Naval Academy, and Miss Marjorie Williar, of Catonsville, Md., is announced.

The United States Daughters of 1812, after a lively contest in their convention at Atlantic City, N.J., April 26, re-elected for four years Mrs. William Gerry Slade, of New York, who has been national president for fourteen years. She defeated Mrs. Robert Hall Wiles, of Chicago, by thirteen votes. Mrs. Charles Fisher King, of Wilmington, Del., was unanimously re-elected secretary, and Mrs. C. F. R. Jenne, of Hartford, Conn., was re-elected treasurer.



# RECENT DEATHS.

Rear Admiral Richard Inch, U.S.N., retired, who died on April 21, 1911, at the Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., was one of the best known officers of the Navy, and had been ill since last fall. He had suffered from a complication of troubles for some time, but his death was due directly to heart failure. He was chief engineer on the U.S.S. Boston at the battle of Manila Bay, on May 1, 1898, and was advanced three numbers in grade for his eminent and conspicuous conduct in that battle. He was born in Washington on June 29, 1843, and his father was Philip Inch, a noted marine painter, whose famous picture of the battle of the Constitution and the Guerriere is the property of the Government. Rear Admiral Inch entered the Navy as a third assistant engineer in September, 1863, being assigned to the steam sloop Lancaster in the Pacific, and remaining on that vessel for three years. He became a second assistant engineer in 1864, first assistant engineer in 1874 and chief engineer in 1892. From the Pacific Rear Admiral Inch went to the New York Navy Yard, and in 1899 he was on the Nyack, in the Pacific Fleet. He was on special duty in Washington for two years, and then went to the Wyoming, on the European Station. That vessel carried national exhibits to the Paris Exposition. In 1881 he was one of three officers detailed at the Executive Mansion during the illness of President Garfield for the purpose of devising means to cool and regulate the temperature in the sick chamber after the most approved scientific manner. His next assignment was to the receivingship Passaic, and from 1884 until 1886 he was on the Yantic, on the North Atlantic Station. Rear Admiral Inch was on duty at the Boston Navy Yard from 1887 until 1891, and then went to the Asiatic Station, being assigned to the Lancaster. He subsequently served on the Marion, in the Bureau of Equipment and Mare Island Navy Yard. After leaving the Boston, in 1898, he went to the Charleston, and in 1899 was placed in charge of the engineering department at Cavite (P.I.) Naval Station. Returning from the Asiatic Station in December, 1899, he was assigned as inspector of machinery at Newport News, serving there until July, 1905, and this was his last active duty. His rank was changed to commander in 1899, he was made a captain in 1902, and when he was placed on the retired list, in 1905, he was given the rank of rear admiral. Rear Admiral Inch was a brother of the late Commodore Philip Inch, U.S.N., and was a member of District of Columbia Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

The infant son of Lieut. Walter S. Anderson, U.S.N., died at the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I., April 18, 1911.

Major William Beard Smith, formerly of the 22d N.Y., who was adjutant of the regiment under Col. John T. Camp, died in N.Y. city on Saturday night, April 22, of heart disease, as he was returning home from the Old Guard dinner in the Hotel Plaza. He had been in good health on the march from Grace Church, and took a prominent part in the merriment after the dinner. Major Smith was a retired broker, and had been a member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange for thirty years. He had been a member of the 22d Regiment for twenty-five years. He was a member of the Old Guard, and also a member of the Defendarm Association of the 22d Regiment.

Mrs. Margaret A. Glennan, widow of Surg. P. Glennan, U.S.V., Civil War, and mother of Lieut. Col. J. D. Glennan, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and of Assistant Surgeon General A. H. Glennan, U.S. Marine Hospital Service, died in Washington, D.C., April 21, 1911, aged eighty-two years.

Mr. Gould Hoyt, grandson of Gen. Winfield Scott, U.S.A., died in Paris, France, April 21, 1911. Death was due to pneumonia, which Mr. Hoyt contracted after leaving New York a few weeks ago for a trip abroad. His father was the late Mr. Gould Hoyt, and his mother before her marriage was Miss Camilla Scott, daughter of Gen. Winfield Scott. Two brothers, Mr. Winfield Scott Hoyt, who long has been associated with Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, sr., and Mr. Percy Scott Hoyt, of Cheyenne, Wyo., and two sisters, Miss Virginia Hoyt and Miss Camilla Hoyt, survive him.

Miss Ethel Norbury Hyde, sister of Capt. Arthur P. S. Hyde, Coast Art. Corps, died in New York April 17, 1911. Her death followed an operation for appendicitis. She had many friends in the Army and Navy, having visited Captain Hyde for extended periods of time at Forts Leavenworth, Terry, Monroe and Adams.

Major George E. Pickett, Pay Dept., U.S.A., who died on the transport Logan while returning from Manila to San Francisco, according to a cable despatch received in Washington April 21, 1911, from Nagasaki, was born in Virginia July 17, 1864, and was a son of Major Gen. George E. Pickett, of the Confederate Service. Major Pickett was appointed an additional paymaster of Volunteers May 28, 1898, and was appointed a captain in the Pay Department of the Army Feb. 8, 1901. He was promoted major Sept. 6, 1904. Major Pickett had been serving as chief paymaster of the Department of the Visayas.

Former Lieut. Comdr. Pendleton G. Watmough, who resigned from the U.S. Navy in July, 1865, died at Philadelphia, Pa., April 21, 1911. He entered the Navy as a midshipman in 1841 and resigned in April, 1859, while holding the rank of lieutenant. He re-entered the Service at the outbreak of the Civil War, being appointed a lieutenant. He was commander of several ships and took part in the attacks on Fort Fisher and was present at the fall of Richmond. He reached the grade of lieutenant commander July 16, 1862. In 1857 he was with Admiral Foote in the Chinese War. He is survived by his widow, one son and three daughters.

Mrs. Margaret Hooton, aged twenty-three years, wife of Pay Clerk Harry A. Hooton, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Tacoma, died suddenly in Galveston, Texas, April 19, 1911. The remains were taken to Brooklyn, N.Y., for burial.

Capt. Frederic C. Bowers, U.S.N., retired, who has been under treatment at Hot Springs, Ark., died at Hartford, Conn., April 17, 1911. He was appointed a cadet engineer in the Navy from New Jersey in 1875, and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1879. He reached the grade of assistant engineer in June, 1881, and passed assistant engineer July 1, 1892. On March 3, 1899, his rank was changed to lieutenant. He was promoted lieutenant commander April 5, 1902; commander Feb. 24, 1907, and captain June 10, 1910. He was retired on the latter date on the recommendation of the Admirals' Board.

Capt. D. C. Howard, U.S.V., died on March 17, 1911,

at the residence of his son, Silas E., at Salem, Ore., aged eighty-three years one month and sixteen days. Captain Howard, who was a veteran of the Civil War, was born in Virginia Jan. 28, 1828. At the outbreak of the war he raised Company F, 117th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was made sergeant; was promoted to second lieutenant, Company F, 1st O.V.H. Artillery, Aug. 10, 1863, and just before the close of the war received a captain's commission. He was honorably discharged from the Service on July 25, 1865, at Knoxville, Tenn., having served the entire time of the war. He took part in the battles of Cumberland Gap, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Chattanooga, Murfreesboro, and was with Sherman on his march to the sea. Captain Howard was one of the party detailed to capture the rebel raider, Morgan, who was his own cousin, and the only serious wound he received throughout the war was on this raid, when he was struck a glancing blow by a saber, wielded by Morgan, who was captured at the time. Captain Howard leaves four sons and two daughters—William H. and Silas E., of Salem; Joseph Howard, of Corvallis; George B. Howard, of Venatchee, Wash.; Mrs. J. W. Phillips, of Bingen, Wash., and Mrs. James Driver, of Albany, Ore. He left fifty-four grandchildren and thirty-eight great-grandchildren.

At Fort St. Michael, Alaska, on Feb. 27, at a meeting of the enlisted men of the post, composed of members of Companies D and M, 16th Infantry, detachments post non-commissioned staff, Hospital Corps and Signal Corps, resolutions were adopted in memory of Thomas J. Dalton, Ord. Sergt., U.S.A. They recite that the death of Sergeant Dalton removes one who was in every way worthy of respect and regard, and whose death is a loss to all with whom he was so closely associated and to the Service, in which he was so long and honorably enrolled. Deepest sympathy is tendered to those who were nearest and dearest to him. An indication of the esteem in which he was held a copy of the resolutions was transmitted to the family of Sergeant Dalton and one is sent to us for publication to his many friends and associates throughout the Army. The resolutions are signed by Fred Bell, Post Q.M. Sergt., U.S.A., for the post non-commissioned staff; Richard A. Wood, Sergt., 1st Class, Hospital Corps, for detachment Hospital Corps; Homer A. Sanford, 1st Class Sergt., Signal Corps, for detachment Signal Corps; Joseph M. Cannon, 1st Sergt., Co. D, 16th Inf., for Company D, and William F. T. Metzger, 1st Sergt., Co. M, 16th Inf., for Company M.

## CORNELIUS LEARY.

The Newport News announces the death of Pharmacist Cornelius Leary, U.S.N. It is fitting to state that he was a remarkable man, having been connected with the Navy of the United States many years before the Civil War. Cornelius Leary came from Ireland, and as a boy allied himself with the first naval apprentice system. This was before the Civil War. Being quick to learn, he was made a sick bay nurse. He was soon afterward made hospital steward. During the Civil War he was appointed apothecary in charge of two vessels of the Navy. On one he gained much prize money.

In 1872, when the Wabash was selected to take General Sherman to Europe, Leary was appointed apothecary of that frigate, and remained in her till she went out of commission at the navy yard in Boston. Then he was appointed to the Torpedo Station at Newport, R.I., where he remained till his retirement. Leary acquired property in Newport. He purchased a fine estate on Narragansett avenue. For over thirty years he was the pharmacist of the Torpedo Station. He endeared himself to the officers' wives and to the children of the station to such an extent that when the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery wished to have the station represented by some one of their friends in the pharmacist position all Leary had to do was to appeal to the officers there and their wives and he was retained. I think there never was a person in the Navy who retained so long a station without being removed.

It matters little whether a man passes away as a pharmacist or a medical director in the Navy. If they both have served their country all their lives faithfully and to the best of their ability they deserve equally the thanks of the country and the Navy at large. The many officers of the Navy will read the above and they will say: "The dear old fellow, he has gone to his reward." The medical officers of the Navy with whom he has been associated will say: "Good and faithful servant, enter thou into," etc. His funeral was well attended by officers, petty officers and friends.

A MEDICAL OFFICER WHO APPRECIATED HIS WORTH.

## PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Lieut. Maxwell Murray, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., is on leave visiting his parents, Major Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Murray, U.S.A., at their Rhode Island avenue residence, in Washington, D.C.

Rear Admiral John Schouler, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Schouler have closed their Maryland avenue residence, in Annapolis, Md., and sailed from New York city April 22, to spend several months in European travel.

Among the guests at the annual dinner of the Old Guard of New York at the Plaza Hotel, New York city, April 23, were Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U.S.A., Adjutant Gen. William Verbeck and ex-Adjutant Gen. E. A. McAlpin.

Adjutant Gen. A. S. Brookes and Col. W. S. Barlow arrived in Las Cruces, N.M., on April 17, for the annual official inspection of Company A, 1st Infantry, New Mexico National Guard, under the command of Capt. Philip Dessauer.

Brig. Gen. A. C. Girard, U.S.A., who returned to the United States a few days since from Europe on the Princess Irene, is visiting his brother, Colonel Koerber, U.S.A., in Washington, D.C., and expects to be in Chicago May 1.

Mrs. W. P. Kendall has just been operated on by Dr. Roosevelt Park at the General Hospital, Buffalo, N.Y. Her friends will be pleased to learn that the operation, though severe, was entirely successful, and that she is making a rapid recovery.

Mrs. Pierce Crosby, widow of Rear Admiral Crosby, U.S.N., and Miss Jean Crosby, who have been spending the past month at the Hotel Bellevue, Menton, in the Alps Maritime, will leave there May 1 for Aix-les-Bains, France, where they will spend some time.

Col. and Mrs. W. A. Fleming Jones entertained at luncheon Tuesday, April 17, at their home, "Las Moras," Las Cruces, N.M., Adjutant Gen. A. S. Brookes, Col. W. S. Barlow, Capt. Philip Dessauer, N.M.N.G., and R. H. Sims, Receiver of the U.S. Land Office.

Comdr. William S. Sims, U.S.N., and Mrs. Sims are at the New Cliffs Hotel, Newport, R.I.

Gen. John G. Butler, U.S.A., retired, is visiting his son, Lieutenant Butler, 6th U.S. Cav., at Fort Riley, Kas.

A daughter, Illmah Marguerite, was born to the wife of Lieut. Charles B. Meyer, C.A.C., of Fort Baker, Cal., at the General Hospital, Presidio, March 26.

Mrs. J. Cabell Early, of Lynchburg, Va., has gone to the Hot Springs of Arkansas to join her son, Lieut. Clifford C. Early, U.S.A., who is recruiting his health at that resort.

Civil Engr. Alfred C. Lewerenz, U.S.N., appeared before the retiring board, with Capt. Robert S. Griffin, U.S.N., as president, at Mare Island, Cal., April 19. He has not been in good health.

Miss Maitland Marshall, daughter of Brig. Gen. William L. Marshall, U.S.A., and Mrs. Marshall, was hostess at a dinner in Washington, D.C., on April 22, taking her guests later to the informal hop given in the administration building at Fort Myer, Va.

The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Ohio Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., will be held in Cincinnati May 3, 1911. The twenty-eighth annual dinner will be given at the Hotel Sinton Wednesday evening, May 3. "Assembly," 6:45; banquet, 7 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. William S. Peachy have been the guests of Mr. Peachy's brother-in-law and sister, Capt. and Mrs. Frank E. Beatty, U.S.N., at the navy yard, Washington, D.C., during the past week, when Capt. and Mrs. Beatty entertained at a tea in their honor on April 25.

The Navy can boast two fine new recruits, twin sons having been born on April 23, 1911, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Clarence A. Abele, U.S.N., at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Sanford, 129 Washington avenue, Bridgeport, Conn. Lieutenant Commander Abele is on duty on the Chester as executive officer and navigator.

"Cardinal Gibbons," writes a correspondent, "is to christen the infant son of Lieut. and Mrs. Clifford Lee Corbin, U.S.A., on April 30. What greater heritage could a boy have than to be born in the cradle of the 'Star-Spangled Banner' at old Fort McHenry, Md., and to be christened with the name of his great uncle, that famous soldier, Lieut. Gen. Henry C. Corbin?"

Among those who took part in "The Spring Revel," given for the benefit of the Arts and Crafts School, in Washington, D.C., on Thursday night, April 20, were Miss Helen Buchanan, daughter of Brig. Gen. James A. Buchanan, U.S.A.; Miss Clara Swift, daughter of Major Eben Swift, U.S.A.; Miss Ethel MacMurray, daughter of the late Capt. Junius MacMurray, U.S.A.; Miss Greely, daughter of Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U.S.A., and Mr. Harold Sampson, son of the late Rear Admiral William T. Sampson. The scene portrayed was a village green, whereon men and maidens and picturesque costumes appeared in a succession of choruses and dances.

Ensign Hugo W. Koehler, U.S.N., was host in Manila, P.I., March 16, at a charming musical on the bay, featured by a splendid concert by the Italian Opera stars and solos by Mrs. Kipp. A large launch, specially chartered and decorated, plowed through the moonlit waters for hours, and the sailors on the cruisers cheered as the entrancing music rang out over the bay. The guests were Major and Mrs. Krauthoff, Major and Mrs. McKinstry, Col. and Mrs. McCoy, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Marshall, Capt. and Mrs. Kipp, Capt. and Mrs. Reid, Miss Harmon, Miss Kincald, Lieutenant Milne, Ensign Townsend, Ensign Washburn. Appropriate refreshments were served most lavishly.

One of the largest crowds of the season attended the open-air concert given at Cleveland square, El Paso, Texas, April 19, by the 4th U.S. Cavalry band through the kindness of Col. E. Z. Steever, the regimental commander. The band, which consists of twenty-four pieces, was directed by Bandmaster Quinto, and proved that its reputation of being one of the best musical organizations of its size in the United States Army is not flattery by any means. The selections were highly appreciated by the vast crowd, which showed its enthusiasm by repeated encores. The musicians proved that they are singers when they played "What's the Matter with Father?" and sang parts of the chorus. This was the hit of the evening, and the crowd insisted that it be rendered several times.

Mrs. Nina Chinn Walker has won her suit for divorce from her husband, Civil Engr. James W. G. Walker, U.S.N., which was tried at Newport, R.I. Judge Baker, who heard the case in March, handed down a rescript April 25. A newspaper despatch says: "Mrs. Walker, in her allegation, named Mabel Cochrane, a former waitress, and charged extreme cruelty and gross misbehavior. Of these, only the major charge is sustained, according to the opinion of Judge Baker, who gives Mrs. Walker the custody of the four children and allows her \$300 a month for her support and that of the boys and girls. The matter of alimony, however, may be taken up again, Judge Baker having left a way open. There may be a modification of the order for the custody of the children, as Judge Baker says the requirement in his decision is only for the present. The divorce is for separate maintenance."

The committee of the District of Columbia Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., consisting of Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U.S.A., chairman; Rear Admiral George W. Baird, U.S.N., 2d Lieut. Stanton J. Peelle, U.S.V., Brig. Gen. Anson Mills, U.S.A., Acting Asst. Paymr. Frank W. Hackett, late U.S.N., Lieut. Col. Gilbert C. Kniffin, U.S.V., Brig. Gen. Frank G. Smith, U.S.A., Capt. Samuel S. Burdett, U.S.V., and Mr. John T. Marchand, hereditary, appointed to make nominations for officers of the Commandery for the year beginning May 3, reported as follows: For commander, Bvt. Major Gen. Cyrus Bussey, U.S.V.; for senior vice commander, Major Gen. George B. Davis, U.S.A.; for junior vice commander, Brig. Gen. Green Clay Goodloe, U.S.M.C.; for recorder, Col. John Tweedale, U.S.A.; for registrar, Pay Dir. Leonard A. Frailey, U.S.N.; for treasurer, 1st Lieut. William B. Thompson, U.S.V.; for chancellor, Lieut. Col. David S. Stanley, U.S.A.; hereditary; for chaplain, Capt. Earl Cranston, U.S.V.; for the council, Chief Engr. George W. Sensner, U.S.N.; Bvt. Lieut. Col. George W. Z. Black, U.S.V.; Bvt. Major Leander P. Williams, U.S.V.; Capt. Leverett M. Kelley, U.S.V.; 1st Lieut. Thomas H. McKee, U.S.V. And thereafter, under the privilege of that by-law, Companions Leander P. Williams and Robert J. Whittleton, made the following "other" nomination, viz.: For recorder, 1st Lieut. Thomas H. McKee, U.S.V.; and Companion Stanton Weaver nominated, for chaplain, Chaplain James H. Bradford, U.S.V. Lieut. John F. Meigs, late U.S.N., has been elected a member. Midshipman Charles C. Davis, U.S.N., has applied for membership.



Comdr. John H. Gibbons, U.S.N., and Mrs. Gibbons were dinner hosts in Washington, D.C., April 21.

Ensign Chester H. J. Keppler, U.S.N., and Mrs. Keppler were stopping at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., April 20 and 21.

Mrs. Silas Casey was at home in Washington, D.C., April 21, her guests being invited to meet Miss Pauline Wilson, of Albany, N.Y.

Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Greely were among the guests at a dinner given in Washington, D.C., April 21, by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and Mrs. Charles Nagel.

Gen. E. S. Godfrey, U.S.A., and daughter, Miss Godfrey, are sojourning for a short time at Phoenix, Ariz., returning from a delightful trip to the Panama Canal Zone. After May 15 they will be at Cookstown, N.J.

Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U.S.A., will review the 12th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., in its armory at Sixty-second street and Columbus avenue, New York city, on Tuesday night, May 2. General Sickles began his military life in this regiment.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Beekman Winthrop gave a dinner as a compliment to Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, U.S.N., and Mrs. Schroeder in Washington, D.C., April 21. He and Mrs. Schroeder are in Washington to spend a month before going to Newport for the summer.

One of the most attractive and enjoyable teas of the season at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, was given April 17, from five to seven p.m., by Mrs. and Miss Scott, wife and daughter of Major W. S. Scott, U.S.A., adjutant general of the department, in honor of Miss Richards, of Kansas City, Mrs. Scott's niece. About two hundred guests were entertained.

Brig. Gen. John L. Bullis, U.S.A., retired, who resides at San Antonio, Texas, purchased for \$36,000 cash the building and ground on South El Paso street, El Paso, Texas, formerly occupied by the old Myer Opera House. The property has a frontage of 63 feet and extends 134 feet. General Bullis is planning to erect a modern building on the ground, and will wreck the stores now on the property.

Prominent among those who participated in the parade at the reunion of the Massachusetts Minute Men of 1861 Association, in Boston, Mass., April 15, 1911, was Gen. John B. Frothingham, now a resident of Brooklyn, N.Y., who was a member of the Charleston city guard, 5th Regiment, M.V.M., and who wore in the parade the uniform and equipments—knapsack, canteen, etc.—which he wore in the first three months' campaign of that regiment in 1861. After his removal to Brooklyn he served sixteen years in the 23d Regiment, N.G.N.Y., of which he was lieutenant colonel several years, followed by fourteen years as assistant adjutant general, 2d Brigade, N.G.N.Y.

"Scoring as decided a hit as ever was scored by a world-famous artist," says the San Antonio Light, "little Miss Jeanette Isabella Dentler, daughter of Major C. E. Dentler, 23d U.S. Inf., was easily the feature of the Eighteenth Century Fête presented in San Antonio, Texas, April 14, at the Grand, under the auspices of the Carnival Association. And not one of the hundreds of other children who took part begrudged the dainty little lady her triumph. As queen of the flowers in the pages' gavotte, she danced so perfectly, so gracefully, so unaffectedly, that the audience was completely carried away with the art of the five-year-old tot, and gave her an ovation that might well be envied by a Tetrastini."

It may interest graduates of the Military Academy to note that Saturday, April 29, is the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Prof. Jacob Whitman Bailey, who was born at Ward, now Auburn, Mass., April 29, 1811, but was appointed to West Point from Providence, R.I., to which city he moved in early childhood. His father was a graduate of Brown University, as is his youngest son. Professor Bailey was graduated in 1832, and served in the department of chemistry, mineralogy and geology from 1834 until his death at West Point, Feb. 26, 1857, first as assistant professor, then as acting professor, and finally as professor. He was highly skilled as a microscopist, made many improvements in the microscope and contributed to scientific periodicals numerous papers reporting the results of his researches with it.

The insurgents among the Daughters of the American Revolution were finally defeated at the battle of the ballots in Washington, D.C., April 20 and 21, for national officers. Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, president general of the Daughters, with the entire ticket of national officers named by her supporters in the organization, was re-elected head of the society by a vote of 614 against Mrs. William Cummings Story, of New York, who received 468. There were six blanks. It took thirty women just twenty-four hours to count the 1,086 votes, and when they reported to the congress, at nine o'clock p.m., April 21, they looked very tired. The result of the election was a sweeping victory for the administration party, and the delegates went into ecstasies of rejoicing. They stood on chairs and benches, waved handkerchiefs and hurled upward whatever they happened to have in their hands. The white dove of peace settled among the Daughters immediately after the election, and Mrs. Story, the defeated candidate for president general, declared that she had no bitterness in her heart because of her defeat, and urged all the members of the organization to uphold, as she intended to do, the hands of their newly elected president general.

The Daily Tribune of Chicago, Ill., of April 20, prints a likeness of Lieut. Col. William A. Shunk, 1st U.S. Cav., in command of the American troops at Douglas, Ariz., where the rain of Mexican bullets from the contending Mexican forces across the border at Agua Prieta killed and wounded some American citizens in Douglas, and for a time rendered the situation a very delicate one. The likeness shows Colonel Shunk in Service uniform. The Milwaukee Sentinel of April 19 has this to say of the Colonel: "Lieut. Col. William A. Shunk, U.S.A., commanding the 1st Cavalry on the line, at Douglas, Ariz., in view of the battles between the Mexican factions, is almost a Milwaukeean, having spent much of the time here while on duty in connection with St. John's Military Academy. He often attended the Loyal Legion, and was made a Mason in Lafayette Lodge, of which he is now a member. Colonel Shunk is counted one of the best Cavalry officers in the Army. Were Uncle Sam to tell him to put a stop to killing and wounding Americans at Douglas, there is no risk run in predicting that Colonel Shunk and his Cavalry regiment would soon scatter both rebels and regulars far away from the American border, in the opinion of those who know him. Colonel Shunk is a native of Indiana, went to West Point from that state, and was graduated in 1879. He became a lieutenant colonel in 1908."

A daughter, Mary Charlesworth Neilson, was born to the wife of P.A. Surg. John L. Neilson, U.S.N.

The Czar has conferred the Alexander Nevsky Order upon Baron Rosen, the Russian Ambassador to the United States.

Surg. A. Farenholt, U.S.N., left Bremerton, Wash., April 8, for San Francisco, to take charge of the naval recruiting station.

Capt. John R. Proctor, C.A.C., who reported April 24 for duty on the General Staff, has been assigned to the Militia Division.

The Senate on April 27 confirmed the nomination of Lieut. Comdr. John H. Dayton, U.S.N., to be commander. The appointment is effective March 1, 1911.

Mrs. Eben Swift, wife of Major Swift, U.S.A., was hostess at a bridge party at her Sixteenth street residence, in Washington, D.C., on Thursday afternoon, April 20.

First Lieut. and Mrs. Harry G. Bartlett, U.S.M.C., are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a daughter at their residence, 254 South Twenty-third street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Misses Greely, daughters of Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U.S.A., retired, entertained informally at dinner in Washington, D.C., April 19, in honor of their brother-in-law and sister, the Rev. and Mrs. Charles S. Adams, of Hudson, N.Y.

Brig. Gen. A. B. Carey, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Carey are at Fort Leavenworth visiting their daughter, Mrs. Walker, the wife of Major Walker, Corps of Engrs. They are en route from their winter home in Orlando, Fla., to their summer home at Vineyard Haven, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Folsom, who have been spending the winter in Honolulu with their daughter and son-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. Charles Sidney Haight, 5th Cav., U.S.A., at Schofield Barracks, have returned to this country, and are expected to arrive at Lenox, Mass., early in May.

Among those who had dinner parties at the Chevy Chase Club, Washington, D.C., April 23, were the Military Attaché of the French Embassy and Countess de Chambrun, Pay Insp. S. Lawrence Heap, U.S.N., and Mrs. Heap and Brig. Gen. William Witherspoon, U.S.A., and Mrs. Witherspoon.

Capt. Powell Clayton, jr., 11th U.S. Cav., was accidentally pushed off a crowded trolley car at San Antonio, Texas, April 22, and fell on his head. He was unconscious when taken to the post hospital, but he regained consciousness April 23. The surgeons believe that his injury is not serious.

Dr. and Mrs. J. A. McAlister and Miss Betsy are guests of Mrs. McAlister's father, Mr. A. A. Purman, in New York city. Mrs. McAlister will visit with her father for some time, later going to San Antonio, Texas, where she will join Dr. McAlister, who has been ordered to the Maneuver Division headquarters for duty.

Gen. William Crozier, U.S.A., Chief of Ordnance; P. R. Putnam, Commissioner of Lighthouses, and Superintendent Ralph of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, visited Baltimore, Md., April 21, and inspected the offices of the Hydrographic Service, the Weather Bureau and the inspector in charge of the 5th Lighthouse District.

Mrs. Thales S. Ames, wife of Major Ames, U.S.A., and small daughter, who have been spending several weeks in Washington, D.C., with Mrs. Ames's mother, Mrs. J. C. Kelton, widow of Gen. J. C. Kelton, U.S.A., at her home on R street, left there on Friday, April 21, for Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., where Major Ames is now stationed.

Surg. C. P. Bagg, U.S.N., of the Colorado, returned to the Puget Sound Naval Station April 14 from Los Angeles, Cal., where he had taken his family to attend the funeral of Mrs. Bagg's brother-in-law. When Dr. Bagg came North he left Mrs. Bagg's father, Mr. J. D. Bicknell, seriously ill with heart disease. Mr. Bicknell is a prominent attorney of Los Angeles.

A dinner dance will be held at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., on Saturday, April 29, with a committee composed of Major William E. Horton, U.S.A., Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, U.S.N., Mr. Jerome Bonaparte, Lieut. Byron Long, U.S.N., Capt. Mason Gulick, U.S.M.C., Capt. Graham S. Johnson, U.S.A., Mr. William T. Bingham and Mr. Frederick De C. Faust.

Second Lieut. Henry H. Arnold, 25th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Thomas De W. Milling, 15th Cav., U.S.A., have been ordered to undergo training for aviators in the Wright camp at College Park, Md. After their training is completed there will be eight officers who will be qualified aviators. They are Lieut. Benjamin D. Foulis, now on the Texas border; Lieut. Frank P. Lahm, now with his regiment, the 6th Cavalry; Lieutenants Beck, Walker and Kelly, who were trained at the Curtiss camp at San Diego, and Lieut. R. S. Kirtland, now on duty in the Chief Signal Office, Washington, D.C., and especially charged with the preparation of the field at College Park, Md.

Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A., entertained for Senator Ferdinand Money, of Mississippi, General Freeman and Gen. William H. Bisbee at the Menger Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. The guests were old friends who had been comrades during many strenuous events of the past, and the dinner served as an informal reunion, where anecdotes of the old times together enlivened the conversation. Masses of pink and white sweet peas, arranged with smilax and pink-shaded candelabra, adorned the table. General Lee's guests were Senator Ferdinand Money, General Freeman, General Bisbee, General Roberts, Col. A. M. Smith, General Duncan, Col. F. L. Town, Col. J. B. Girard, Col. John L. Clem, Col. C. G. Starr, Colonel Tillson, Colonel McCarthy, Colonel Erwin, Major John Cotter, Major H. L. Scott, Major Bailey and Major Beverly A. Read, U.S.A.

The District of Columbia Commandery, Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, held its annual meeting and dinner at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., April 22. After the business meeting, at which officers for the ensuing year were elected, dinner was served in the large banquet hall. Impromptu speeches were made by all of the members present, most of them relating to incidents which occurred during the war. The following officers were elected: Commander, Gen. George H. Harries; senior vice commander, Lieut. Comdr. Downs L. Wilson, U.S.N.; junior vice commander, Col. R. D. Simms, U.S.V.; recorder, Lieut. R. H. Chappell; registrar, Capt. C. M. Forest, U.S.V.; treasurer, Major F. S. Hodgson, U.S.V.; chaplain, H. A. Brown, U.S.A. Council: Capt. Charles T. Schwegler, U.S.V.; Lieut. A. Holmead, U.S.V.; Lieut. Samuel V. Cox, U.S.V.; John E. Reeside, Gen. William H. Beck, U.S.A.; Lieut. F. B. Wheaton, U.S.V.; Lieut. A. C. McKalvey, U.S.V.; Lieutenant Mittendorf and B. P. Lambertson, jr.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. R. E. Fisher, U.S.A., at Annapolis, Md., April 6, 1911.

Capt. and Mrs. Mark Brooke, U.S.A., entertained at dinner in Washington, D.C., on Friday, April 21.

Chaplain Charles S. Walkley, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Walkley have removed to their new home, South Lee, Mass.

Lieut. Ben Lear, jr., 15th U.S. Cav., will on June 30 next assume charge of the Training School for Farriers and Horseshoers at Fort Riley, Kas.

Gen. and Mrs. Auman, U.S.A., having returned from Florida, have moved to their summer residence, "River-view," Youngstown, Niagara county, N.Y.

Miss Ruth Brooks, daughter of Major William Hastings Brooks, Med. Corps, U.S.A., stationed at Fort McDowell, Cal., is convalescing from an attack of scarlet fever.

Mrs. A. L. Parmerter, having spent the past three months in Boston with friends, has returned to 425 Boston Post road, Portchester, N.Y., visiting Mrs. E. J. Brady.

Capt. James A. Moss, 24th U.S. Inf., was invited to deliver a lecture on riot duty to the members of Squadron A, of New York, in the armory at New York city April 28.

Mrs. Charles S. Walkley, treasurer, Artillery Branch, Army Relief Society, having taken residence at South Lee, Mass., requests that correspondence be addressed accordingly.

Mrs. R. B. Bradford, wife of Rear Admiral Bradford, U.S.N., was hostess at a bridge party of three tables at her P street residence, in Washington, D.C., on Wednesday afternoon, April 26.

Major C. McK. Saltzman, Signal Corps, U.S.A., on duty in Washington, D.C., will be at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., May 5, to deliver two lectures before the members of the Army Signal School.

Mrs. William D. Connor, wife of Major Connor, U.S.A., who has been spending several weeks visiting at her former home in Tennessee, returned this week to the Washington Barracks, D.C.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. Winfield S. Overton, U.S.A., retired, on April 23. Mrs. Overton is a daughter of Gen. Anson Mills, U.S.A., who resides at 2 Dupont Circle, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Baird, wife of Capt. William Baird, U.S.A., detailed on the staff of Governor Crothers, of Maryland, entertained at a large card party at Carvel Hall, Annapolis, Thursday afternoon, April 20.

Surg. Gen. William K. Van Reypen, U.S.N., and Mrs. Van Reypen will close their Washington residence, 1021 Fifteenth street, next week, and will sail on May 6 on the S.S. Baltic to spend the summer in European travel.

Surg. W. C. Braisted, U.S.N., of the Surgeon General's Office of the Navy, is on a two weeks' leave. He ran up to Boston just in time to spend a day with his son, Midshipman Frank A. Braisted, who is serving on the Delaware.

A daughter, Jean, was born to the wife of Lieut. John T. Rowe, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Baltimore April 17. Mrs. Rowe was Miss Daisy Howison Chapman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Chapman, of Baltimore.

Midshipman Benjamin F. Tilley, jr., U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Michigan, spent the Easter holidays on leave visiting his mother, Mrs. Tilley, widow of Rear Admiral Benjamin F. Tilley, U.S.N., at her home in Annapolis, Md.

Mrs. Mulhall, widow of Capt. S. J. Mulhall, U.S.A., left the Hollies, near Ballston, Va., April 24, for San Francisco, to sail on the transport Sheridan to join her daughter, the wife of Lieut. E. S. Sayer, jr., 21st U.S. Inf., in the Philippines.

Mrs. Mulhall, widow of Capt. S. J. Mulhall, U.S.A., left the Hollies, near Ballston, Va., April 22, for San Francisco, to sail on the transport Sheridan for the Philippines, to join her daughter, the wife of Capt. E. S. Sayer, jr., 21st U.S. Inf.

Governor Dix, of New York, on April 27 appointed Gen. Horatio C. King, U.S.V., of Brooklyn, as a member of the New York Commission for the Battlefields of Gettysburg and Chattanooga, in the place of Gen. Alexander S. Webb, deceased.

Arthur W. Copp, formerly second lieutenant, 23d U.S. Infantry, has recently been promoted from resident engineer, Repanno Works, Gillsstown, N.J., to assistant to the chief engineer, E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, with headquarters at Wilmington, Del.

Ambassador Bryce, of Great Britain, was one of the speakers at the St. George Society dinner at the Waldorf, in New York city, April 24, and also Gen. Fred. D. Grant, U.S.A. Lieut. Marion W. Howze, 3d U.S. Field Art., aid to General Grant, was also among those present.

The friends of Mrs. Dallas, widow of Lieutenant Colonel Dallas, U.S.A., will be surprised and grieved to hear of her sudden illness at her apartment, the Gladstone, Washington, D.C. Fears were had of pneumonia, but with the good care she has now it is hoped that may be averted.

In further reference to Col. C. W. Larned, of the Military Academy, we learn that he had been very ill for some two months before Mrs. Larned, with a trained nurse, took him to the Jackson health resort at Dansville, N.Y. His friends are hoping for favorable results from his sojourn in this retreat. He has a sick leave for two months.

Comdr. Mark L. Bristol, U.S.N., who will be detached from the command of the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I., May 8, will depart for Europe May 10 to inspect torpedo plants there. Later he will go to the Asiatic Station, where he will be assigned to a command. Mrs. Bristol will accompany him, and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rittenhouse Moore, will spend some time abroad with them.

Mrs. John McClellan entertained at the Granada Hotel, San Francisco, Cal., on the evening of April 11 with a dinner to celebrate the General's birthday. The guests included Col. and Mrs. George McKnight Williamson, Dr. and Mrs. William E. Hopkins, Miss McClellan, Md. Dodworth, Mrs. Bowie-Dietrick and Mr. George T. Marye, jr.

Among the features at a charitable event in Washington, D.C., April 25, for the benefit of St. Matthew's Church, was a tea room in which visitors were served by an unusually distinguished company of women. Mrs. Henry C. Corbin was in charge of the tea, and assisting her were Mme. Jusserand, wife of the French Ambassador; Countess de Buisseret, wife of the Belgian Minister; Baroness Preuschen, wife of the Naval Attaché



of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy; Viscountess Benoit d'Azy, wife of the Naval Attaché of the French Embassy; Mrs. Joseph Leiter, Mrs. William A. Slater, Miss Dorothy Williams, Mrs. U. S. Grant, 3d, and others.

Col. and Mrs. William R. Hamilton, U.S.A., have returned to New York city from Cuba, and are now settled in their new home, which Colonel Hamilton has recently purchased. Their address is Edgecliff terrace, Park Hill, Yonkers, N.Y. Colonel Hamilton is now a grandfather, his daughter, Mrs. Albert Frackelton (née Grace L. Hamilton), having given birth to a son at Milwaukee April 5, 1911.

A monument to the memory of the late Colonel Augur has recently been erected in the Arlington National Cemetery by the officers of his former regiment, the 10th Cavalry. The monument, of rough hewn granite, bears upon its face a bronze tablet, containing this inscription: Jacob Arnold Augur, Colonel, 10th Regiment of Cavalry, U.S.A.; Aug. 21, 1840, April 18, 1910.

Mrs. J. C. Kelton, widow of the late General Kelton, U.S.A., was hostess at a very pretty afternoon tea at her R street residence, in Washington, D.C., on April 22, from four until seven, in honor of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Robert C. Kelton, wife of Captain Kelton, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and a bride of this winter. Mrs. Kelton was assisted in receiving by her mother, Mrs. Campbell, and her daughters, Mrs. Wiley and Miss Josephine Kelton.

Capt. Harry M. Dombaugh, U.S.N., retired, who has been residing in Ohio, has been selected to command the New York nautical schoolship Newport, loaned to the Board of Education of New York by the Navy Department. Captain Dombaugh relieves Lieut. Comdr. Lay H. Everhart, U.S.N., retired, who has been in command for some time past, and was relieved at his own request. The Newport will go out the second week in May for the summer cruise, first along our Atlantic coast and then abroad.

Lieut. Orie W. Fowler, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Yankton, now at the navy yard, New York, entertained on board at an informal tea for Miss Edme Kitchener, daughter of General Kitchener, Governor of Bermuda. The table was decorated in Navy colors, white carnations and ferns. Tea was served by Mrs. O. W. Fowler. The other guests included, besides the officers of the Yankton, Lieut. Comdr. Richard J. White and Mrs. White, Chaplain and Mrs. F. Fleming, Miss Elsie Woodruff and Miss Marian Gibson.

Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, U.S.A., retired, formerly Police Commissioner of New York city, was appointed by George McAneny, Borough President, chief engineer of the Bureau of Highways, of Manhattan, New York city, to succeed George W. Tillson. General Bingham, who is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., was an officer of the Corps of Engineers up to the time of his retirement, and has had charge of many important engineering problems. The appointment of General Bingham is a most excellent one in every respect.

The first annual dinner of the Aeronautical Society was held at the Hotel Astor, New York city, April 27. Brig. Gen. James Allen, U.S.A., Chief Signal Officer, spoke on "Aeronautical Service to the Signal Corps"; Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., on "Aeronautics in Exploration"; Capt. W. I. Chambers, U.S.N., on "Development of Naval Aviation." Mr. Hudson Maxim presided, and Rear Admiral F. F. Fletcher, U.S.N., was among the guests. President Taft attended the dinner for a short time and made a brief speech.

#### GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., April 28, 1911.

Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant and a number of his staff called to pay their respects to the President at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on Wednesday afternoon. General Grant lunched with Mr. Henry Clews on Thursday, to meet President Taft, and in the evening was the guest of honor at the banquet of the Union League Club, of Brooklyn, at the commemoration of his father's birthday.

Gen. and Mrs. Grant entertained at luncheon on Saturday Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Miss Margaret Carnegie, Prof. and Mrs. Chanler, of New York, Gen. Edward Ripley and Lieut. M. W. Howze, aide-de-camp; and on Sunday Col. and Mrs. W. C. Church, Col. George Andrews, Mrs. Wright Edgerton, Capt. and Mrs. Charles W. Fenton and Chaplain and Mrs. Edmund Banks Smith. Col. and Mrs. H. K. Bailey gave a reception on Tuesday evening for Major and Mrs. Henry D. Styer, who have been spending a week on the post.

A formal hop was given on the 21st at the club, which was largely attended by officers and ladies of the garrison and by guests from the navy yard and elsewhere. Mrs. Hoffer entertained at her quarters in the arsenal at luncheon on Tuesday for her guest, Mrs. Waddy Wood, of Washington, her other guests being Mesdames William M. Black, B. W. Dunn, J. A. Hull, F. Perkins, R. McAdams, Schofield, R. H. Allen, Townsend, Whelen and Stiles. Col. and Mrs. Rogers Birnie had as guests at a dinner on Friday to meet Major Gen. and Mrs. Grant Gen. Charles S. Smith, Col. and Mrs. John Van R. Hoff, Col. and Mrs. William M. Black, Mrs. Squibb and Miss Dodge. Chaplain and Mrs. Edmund Banks Smith gave a musicale on Thursday afternoon. The performers were Mrs. Bennett, piano; Miss Fischer, violin, and Miss Neidhardt, cello, all of New York. Lieut. Allan L. Briggs sang a number of selections. Refreshments were served after the music.

#### S.O. APRIL 27, 1911, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Leave for six months, on account of sickness, is granted 2d Lieut. Robert H. Fletcher, jr., 8th Inf.

Capt. William H. Richardson, M.C., is relieved from duty at the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, and will proceed to Fort Riley, Cal., relieving Capt. Charles E. Freeman, M.C., who will proceed to San Francisco for duty at the General Hospital.

Capt. Arthur Thayer, 3d Cav., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, for treatment.

A board, to consist of Lieut. Col. David J. Rumbough, 6th F.A., Major Godfrey H. MacDonald, 13th Cav., Capt. Walter C. Babcock, 13th Cav., Vet. Alexander Plummer, 4th Cav., with 1st Lieut. Henry T. Bull, 13th Cav., recorder, is appointed to meet at Fort Riley, Kas., at the call of the senior member, for the purpose of conducting the examination of applicants for appointment as veterinarians of cavalry and field artillery.

Capt. Ralph E. Herring, C.A.C., is transferred from the 136th Co. to the 78th Co. and will join that company.

Each of the following officers is relieved from duty at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., to take effect Aug. 13, 1911, and will join his proper station: Capt. Peter E. Traub, 12th Cav.; Capt. William F. Nesbitt, Inf.; Capt. Daniel G. Berry, Inf.; Capt. William A. Mitchell, C.E.; Capt. William P. Wooten, C.E.; 1st Lieut. William B. Wallace, Inf.; Samuel Frankenberg, 3d F.A.; Ned B. Rehkopf, 2d F.A.; Owen G. Collins, C.A.C.; Pelham D. Glassford, Field Art.; Henry M. Nelly, Inf.; Harry S. Grier, Inf.; 2d Lieut. Henry E. Mitchell, 3d Cav.; Charles Telford, 12th Cav.; Frederick E. Snyder, 2d Cav.; Vaughn W. Cooper, 12th Cav.; Robert C. Richardson, jr., 14th Cav.; Martin C. Wise, 20th Inf.

Each of the following officers is relieved from duty at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., to take effect Aug. 28, 1911, and will then join his proper station: Capt. Alfred A. Maybach, C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. Francis W. Honeycutt, 5th F.A.; 1st

Lieut. Francis H. Farnum, Inf.; 1st Lieut. E. Llewellyn Bull, Inf.

The following officers will proceed at the proper time to West Point, New York, and report in person on Aug. 22, 1911, for duty: Capt. Frank A. Wilcox, 30th Inf.; Capt. Charles B. Hagadorn, 25d Inf.; Capt. James A. Ryan, 15th Cav.; 1st Lieut. James K. Crain, C.A.C.; Edmund L. Dakey, C.E.; DeWitt C. Jones, C.E.; Charles R. Allen, C.A.C.; Sanderford Jarman, C.A.C.; Robert C. Eddy, C.A.C.; Joseph A. Baer, 6th Cav.; West C. Jacobs, C.A.C.; Edwin Del. Smith, 4th F.A.; Robert M. Lyon, 11th Inf.; William E. Shedd, jr., C.A.C.; 2d Lieut. Matthew H. Thomlinson, 22d Inf.; George B. Hunter, 12th Cav.; Harvey D. Higley, 6th F.A.; Everett S. Hughes, 3d F.A.; Jonathan M. Wainwright, 1st Cav.; Frederick T. Dickman, 11th Cav.; Alexander W. Chilton, 20th Inf.; Paul A. Larned, 5th Inf.; George G. Bartlett, 18th Inf.; Harry L. Hodges, 1st Cav.; William A. Gano, 17th Inf.; Charles S. Caffery, 2d Inf.; Edmund B. Gregory, 14th Inf.; Robert M. Campbell, 12th Cav.

1st Lieut. Howard Martin, Coast Art. Corps, having been examined, pronounced sound and physically disqualified for duty by reason of disability incident to his service, his retirement as a captain is announced, to date from March 11, 1911, the date upon which he would have been promoted by reason of seniority if found qualified.

Major E. Evelev Winslow, C.E., now in Washington, D.C., will report by cable to the chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, and at such time as he shall be notified that his services are required will proceed to Culebra, Panama.

1st Lieut. Paul W. Beck, Infantry, and 2d Lieut. John C. Walker, jr., 8th Inf., and George E. M. Kelly, 30th Inf., now on aeronautical duty with the Maneuver Division, will take station at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Par. 10, S.O. 19, Jan. 24, W.D., granting leave to 2d Lieut. John C. French, 24th Inf., is revoked.

Leave for three months and ten days, to take effect on or about June 1, is granted 2d Lieut. John C. French, 24th Inf.

Retirement from active service, with rank, pay and allowances of first lieutenant, on April 27, 1911, of 1st Lieut. James B. Ferguson, M.R.C., is announced.

## THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Jacob M. Dickinson.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

#### G.O. 45, MARCH 30, 1911, WAR DEPT.

This order publishes the following acts of Congress:

I. An act making appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.

II. An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, and for other purposes.

III. An act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, for the armament thereof, for the procurement of heavy ordnance for trial and service, and for other purposes.

IV. An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, and for other purposes.

V. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year 1911 and for prior years, and for other purposes.

VI. An act to amend Sec. 183 of the Revised Statutes.

VII. An act to protect the dignity and honor of the uniform of the United States.

VIII. An act to transfer the military reservation known as Fort Trumbull, situated at New London, Conn., from the War Department to the Treasury Department, for the use of the Revenue Cutter Service.

IX. An act to prevent the disclosure of national defense secrets.

X. An act to provide punishment for the falsification of accounts and the making of false reports by persons in the employ of the United States.

#### G.O. 48, APRIL 8, 1911, WAR DEPT.

G.O. 115, W.D., June 12, 1909, is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

A record will be kept in each company, troop, battery and detachment of the sizes of clothing required for each enlisted man thereof as ascertained by actual trial of the various articles of clothing. As soon as practicable a sample of each size of garment used at the post will be furnished to post quartermasters for the use of organization commanders in "trying on" the garments until a satisfactory fit is secured and the soldier's record is correct. This record will be amended from time to time, especially in the case of young soldiers, as occasion may require. Requisitions will conform to the record sizes.

When, for any reason, the proper sizes cannot be obtained by actual trial the appended tables will be consulted by organization commanders in the preparation and maintenance of the soldier's record, which may be kept conveniently by entering the name of each man and the name and required size of each article of clothing on one of the individual slips of the clothing requisition blank, and then binding these slips to Form 86, Quartermaster's Department, suitably labeled to show contents. [We omit the tables.—Ed.]

#### G.O. 2, HDQRS. 2D BRIGADE, MANEUVER DIVISION, San Antonio, Texas, April 21, 1911.

1. Pursuant to memorandum from Headquarters, Maneuver Division, April 21, 1911, this command will proceed by marching to the United States Reservation at Leon Springs, Texas, beginning April 24, 1911, and will return on April 30, 1911.

Order of march: 22d Infantry, less band and 3d Battalion; 13th Infantry; field trains.

The command will be formed in column of squads west of the 22d Infantry camp, head of column on road south of the 10th Infantry, ready to march at 7:30 a.m.

2. During the absence of the brigade from the Maneuver Division the following acting staff officers are announced: Quartermaster, Capt. Lorrain T. Richardson, Q.M., 22d Inf. Commissary, 1st Lieut. John S. Chambers, 13th Inf.

By command of Brigadier General Maus:

P. G. CLARK, Capt., 13th Inf., Brigade Adjutant.

#### G.O. 31, APRIL 5, 1911, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Troops A, C and D, 1st Cav., upon relief by other troops, are relieved from further duty at their present stations near the Mexican border and will return by rail to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., their regular station.

Troops A, C and D, 1st Cav., are designated for duty in the National Parks of California.

On or about May 1, 1911, Troops C and D, 1st Cav., under command of the senior officer present, will leave the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., march to the Sequoia National Park and establish a camp within its limits. Upon arrival at the park the command will be reported to Major William W. Forsyth, 6th Cav., acting superintendent of the Yosemite National Park, for duty.

On or about May 1, 1911, Troop A, 1st Cav., under command of the senior officer present, will leave the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., march to the Sequoia National Park and establish a camp within its limits. Immediately upon arrival in camp a detachment of the troop will be sent to the General Grant National Park for duty therein, and the officer in command will report by letter to the Secretary of the Interior.

#### G.O. 39, APRIL 13, 1911, DEPT. OF THE COLORADO.

Troop B, 1st Cav., Nogales, Ariz., and Troop K, 1st Cav., Douglas, Ariz., are relieved from further duty in this department to date April 30, when they will proceed by rail to Calexico, Cal., and Yuma, Ariz., respectively.

#### G.O. 40, APRIL 20, 1911, DEPT. OF THE COLORADO.

Under the provisions of Par. 195, Army Regulations, the undersigned assumes command of this department.

CHARLES M. O'CONNOR, Colonel, 6th Cav.

#### G.O. 45, MARCH 28, 1911, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

The following is published:

1. Chests for spare parts for caliber .30, model 1903 rifle, are only to be issued to ordnance officers of posts garrisoned by at least two battalions of Infantry or the equivalent thereof.

2. The miniature skirmish butt is not an article of issue and will not be allowed.

3. Five extra sets of horse equipments will be allowed to each troop of Cavalry.

4. Five extra rifles and five extra sets of equipments will be allowed to each company of Infantry, Engineers, Coast Artillery and troop of Cavalry.

5. Revolvers will not be kept on hand by ordnance officers of posts for sale to officers.

6. Three oil caps and droppers will be allowed for issue for repairs for each 100 arms for one year.

7. An allowance of one time interval recorder, with chain, to each inland post having known distance target practice is authorized.

#### G.O. 50, APRIL 10, 1911, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. in the case of 1st Lieut. James E. Maloney, Med. Res. Corps, who was tried on a charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War. Major C. W. Penrose, 35th Inf., was president of the court, and Capt. William G. Doane, 25th Inf., was judge advocate.

The eight specifications to the charge alleged intoxication, false and derogatory statements against his C.O., improper remarks concerning women, gambling and drinking with enlisted men. The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge and all the specifications, and was found not guilty and was acquitted. Colonel Gardener, the reviewing authority, approved the acquittal.

#### G.O. 30, APRIL 19, 1911, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

I. Telegraphic instructions from the War Department of April 13, 1911, modify G.O. 213, W.D., 1910, as amended in subsequent orders, by postponing the departures not already effected of Engineer, Cavalry and Infantry troops for six months from the date of the telegraphic instructions.

In accordance with the foregoing, arrangements for the transportation of the 24th Infantry from this department will be made to enable the regiment to reach San Francisco, Cal., in time to take the transport scheduled to sail for the Philippines on Dec. 5, 1911.

II. In compliance with telegraphic instructions from the War Department of April 13, 1911, the movement directed in G.O. 25, W.D., 1911, of the 56th Co., C.A.C., from Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., to Fort Crockett, Texas, is suspended until further orders.

By command of Major General Grant: GEORGE ANDREWS, Col., A.G.

#### CHANGES OF STATION.

##### S.O. 85, APRIL 15, 1911, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

The following changes of field stations and sub-stations of troops patrolling the Mexican border in the Big Bend country are ordered:

Troop F, 3d Cav., from Marfa to Candelaria, Texas, with a detachment of one officer and ten men at Valentine, Texas. The troop commander will establish sub-stations at such points on or in the vicinity of the border as will best subserve in preventing violations of the neutrality laws.

Troop E, 3d Cav., will take station at Terlingua Post-office, leaving a detachment of one officer and ten men at Marathon, Texas. This troop will patrol and supervise this section and will establish sub-stations as per memorandum from this office of this date.

Troop F, 4th Cav., will take station at Double Wind Mills, Texas, with a detachment of one officer and twenty-four men at Sanderson, Texas. Sub-stations will be established at such points in the vicinity of Double Wind Mills and Sanderson as will best prevent violations of neutrality laws.

Supplies for troops will be delivered at railroad stations as follows: Troop F, 3d Cav., at Valentine; Troop F, 4th Cav., at Marfa; Troop E, 3d Cav., at Marathon; Troop F, 4th Cav., at Marathon and Sanderson.

##### G.O. 16, MARCH 10, 1911, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

I. In conformity with telegraphic instructions from the War Department dated March 7, 1911, so much of G.O. 6, these headquarters, Jan. 27, 1911, as relates to the 7th and 13th Regiments of Infantry, is suspended until further orders.

II. In compliance with telegraphic instructions from the War Department dated March 9, 1911, so much of G.O. 6, these headquarters, Jan. 27, 1911, as directs Batteries E and F, 2d Field Art., to proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for station is amended so as to provide that upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., one battery, to be selected by the regimental commander, will take station at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

By command of Major General Bell:

W. D. BEACH, Lieut. Col., Gen. Staff, C. of S.

##### G.O. 19, MARCH 6, 1911, DEPT. OF LUZON.

I. In compliance with G.O. 221, W.D., Dec. 10, 1910, and G.O. 14, Headquarters Philippines Division, March 4, 1911, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of Luzon.

II. Second Lieut. Owen S. Albright, 13th Inf., is announced as aide-de-camp.

FREDERICK FUNSTON, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

#### GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

##### MAJOR GEN. LEONARD WOOD, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Major Gen. Arthur Murray, Gen. Staff, is detailed as a member of the Army retiring board appointed to meet at Washington, D.C., during the temporary absence of Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans, Gen. Staff. (April 24, W.D.)

#### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

##### BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

Lieut. Col. John S. Mallory, I.G., is relieved from detail in the Inspector General's Department, to take effect April 21, 1911, by Lieut. Col. George Bell, jr., of the Infantry. (April 21, W.D.)

Major Omar Bundy, I.G., is relieved from detail in the Inspector General's Department. Major Bundy will remain on duty in the Inspector General's Department until further orders. (April 21, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of inspectors general are ordered:

Major James H. Frier is relieved from duty in the office of the Inspector General of the Army, and will proceed to Denver, Colo., for duty as inspector general.

Lieut. Col. James B. Erwin upon being relieved from his present duties will proceed to Omaha, Neb., for duty as inspector general, relieving Major Joseph T. Dickman.

So much of Par. 2, S.O. 277, Nov. 28, 1910, W.D., as relates to Major Walter H. Gordon is revoked. (April 21, W.D.)

#### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

##### MAJOR GEN. F. C. AINSWORTH, A.G.

So much of Par. 16, S.O. 299, Dec. 22, 1910, W.D., as directs Major Charles M. Truitt, A.G. (now lieutenant colonel of Infantry), to join the 8th Infantry upon his relief from detail in the A.G. Department, is revoked, and Lieutenant Colonel Truitt will remain on duty at his present station until further orders. (April 25, W.D.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

##### BRIG. GEN. JAMES B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Leave for three months is granted Capt. Henry L. Kinnison, Q.M., upon the completion of the transfer of his duties as quartermaster of the transport Sheridan to Capt. Edwin Bell, Q.M. (April 21, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Oliver Smith having reported, will proceed to Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, for duty, relieving Post Q.M. Sergt. Mortimer B. Birdseye, who will be sent to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for duty. (March 6, Phil. D.)

The following assignments and changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department are ordered:

Capt. Frederick G. Stritsinger, jr., Q.M., to Galveston, Texas, and assume charge of the quartermaster's depot at that place, relieving Capt. Pegram Whitworth, Q.M., of that duty.

Capt. John L. Jordan, Q.M., to Galveston, Texas, for duty as chief Q.M., 1st Separate Brigade, relieving Major Bertram T. Clayton, Q.M.

Major Clayton upon being relieved will proceed to West Point, N.Y., for duty as Q.M. and disbursing Q.M., relieving Lieut. Col. John M. Carson, jr., deputy Q.M.G., of that duty, and also of his duty in charge of construction in connection with the new buildings and other improvements at West Point. Lieutenant Colonel Carson after being relieved will proceed



at the proper time to San Francisco, and will take the transport to sail about July 5, 1911, for Manila, for duty, in charge of all construction work pertaining to the Q.M.D. on Corregidor Island, relieving Col. John B. Bellinger, A.Q.M.G., of that duty.

Colonel Bellinger after being relieved will proceed by the first available transport from Manila to San Francisco, and upon arrival report by telegraph to the A.G. of the Army for further orders.

Col. Isaac W. Littell, A.Q.M.G., is relieved from duty as chief Q.M.D. Department of the East, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed to San Francisco, and take the transport to sail about July 5, 1911, for Manila, for duty as chief Q.M.D. of the division, relieving Col. Frederick G. Hodgson, A.Q.M.G.

Capt. Brian H. Wells, Q.M., after the relief of Colonel Littell will assume temporary charge of the office of chief Q.M.D. Department of the East, pending the assignment of an officer as chief Q.M.D. of that department.

Colonel Hodgson after his relief from duty in the Philippines Division will proceed by the first available transport from Manila to San Francisco, and upon arrival will report by telegraph to the A.G. of the Army for further orders.

Capt. William D. Chitty, Q.M., will proceed to San Antonio, and report in person to Capt. James E. Normoyle, Infantry, in charge of the Q.M. Depot at that place, for duty as his assistant, relieving Capt. Lammie Parsons, Q.M.

Captain Parsons upon being thus relieved will repair to Washington for temporary duty in office of Q.M.G. (April 26, W.D.)

Leave for two months and fifteen days, about June 1, 1911, is granted Capt. Kirby Walker, Q.M. (April 26, W.D.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, C.G.

Par. 9, S.O. 24, Jan. 30, 1911, W.D., relating to Col. Abiel L. Smith, assistant commissary general, is revoked. (April 21, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Charles Walcott, Omaha, Neb., will proceed to Manila, P.I., to leave San Francisco, Cal., May 5, 1911 (April 14, D. Mo.)

Post Comy. Sergt. William Hartlaub, Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, will be sent to Fort St. Michael, Alaska, for temporary duty on the river transport Jeff C. Davis. At the close of navigation in Alaska Sergeant Hartlaub will be returned to his proper station. (April 24, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. George H. Harrell, Fort Revere, Mass., will be sent to Fort Banks, Mass., for duty. (April 24, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Richard M. Scott, having been returned to duty from sick in the Division Hospital, Manila, is relieved from duty on the transport Seward, and will proceed to Camp Eldredge, Laguna, Iloilo. (March 6, Phil. D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Joshua E. Banks, having reported at these headquarters, will proceed to Warwick Barracks, Cebu, for duty, relieving Post Comy. Sergt. Stephen Haider, who will be sent to Manila, for duty. (March 4, Phil. D.)

The following changes and assignments to station of post commissary sergeants are ordered: Daniel O'Connell to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, relieving Denis McSweeney, who will then be sent to Manila for duty; Fred Higgins to Camp John Hay, Benguet, for duty, relieving Herman Coffman, who will then be sent to Manila, for temporary duty. Herman Coffman and Byron K. Smith from duty in this division, and will proceed to San Francisco, on the first available transport. (March 6, Phil. D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Thomas C. Jones, now at Rome, Ga., on or before expiration of furlough will report to the commanding officer, Fort McPherson, Ga., for temporary duty. (April 25, W.D.)

His services being no longer required at Fort Bliss, Texas, Post Comy. Sergt. Karl J. Thompson, will be returned to his station at Fort Rosecrans, Cal. (April 12, D.T.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. G. H. TORNEY, S.G.

First Lieut. James A. Wilson, M.C., now at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, in the Department of Luzon and will proceed to Manila, Division Hospital, for duty. (March 4, Phil. D.)

So much of Par. 15, S.O. 10, Jan. 13, 1911, as relates to Major George D. Dasher, M.C., is revoked. (April 24, W.D.)

The following officers are relieved from duty in the Philippines Division, at such time as will enable them to comply with this order, and will proceed on the transport to sail from Manila about Sept. 15, 1911, to San Francisco, and upon arrival will report by telegraph to the A.G. of the Army for further orders: Col. Charles Richard, Major M. A. W. Shockey, Major Henry Page, Major Roger Brooke, 1st Lieut. William L. Hart and 1st Lieut. Adolphe M. Giffin, M.R.C. (April 22, W.D.)

The following officers are relieved from duty in the Philippines Division, at such time as will enable them to comply with this order, and will proceed on the transport to sail from Manila about Oct. 15, 1911, to San Francisco, and upon arrival will report by telegraph to the A.G. of the Army for further orders: 1st Lieut. Thomas D. Woodson, M.C., having reported at these headquarters, will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (March 4, D. Luzon.)

Major William F. Lewis, M.C., from temporary duty at Zamboanga, Mindanao, to Augur Barracks, Jolo. (Feb. 18, D. Min.)

Major William E. Purviance, M.C., now at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, in, in addition to his other duties, detailed as acting chief surgeon of the department, effective March 2, relieving Col. W. B. Davis, M.C., chief surgeon of the department, under orders for the United States. (March 2, D. Luzon.)

Major Percy M. Ashburn, M.C., is detailed as a member of the examining board at San Francisco, vice Lieut. Col. Euclid B. Frick, M.C., relieved. (April 21, W.D.)

First Lieut. Robert W. Kerr, M.C., is relieved from duty as surgeon of the transport Sheridan, upon the arrival of that transport at San Francisco about Oct. 12, 1911, and will then report by telegraph to the A.G. of the Army for further orders. (April 21, W.D.)

First Lieut. Rozier C. Bayly, M.C., is relieved from duty as surgeon of the transport Logan, upon the arrival of that transport at San Francisco, about Nov. 12, 1911, and will then report by telegraph to the A.G. of the Army for further orders. (April 21, W.D.)

The following medical officers due to arrive about March 7 will report for duty as follows: 1st Lieut. Floyd Kramer, M.C., to Camp Jossman, Guimaras; 1st Lieut. W. Cole Davis, M.C., to Camp Connell, Samar. (March 6, D.V.)

Each of the following medical officers is relieved from duty at the station designated after his name, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, and take the transport to sail from that place about Oct. 5, 1911, for duty: Lieut. Col. Guy L. Edie, M.C., attending surgeon, Washington, D.C.; Major William E. Vose, M.C., Jackson Barracks, La.; 1st Lieut. Taylor E. Darby, M.C., Fort McPherson, Ga.; 1st Lieut. Ralph G. De Voe, M.C., Fort Vardner, Wash.; 1st Lieut. James S. Fox, M.C., Fort Sam Houston, Texas; 1st Lieut. Glenn I. Jones, M.C., Fort McDowell, Cal. (April 22, W.D.)

Each of the following medical officers is relieved from duty at the station designated after his name, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, and take the transport to sail from that place about Sept. 5, 1911, for the Philippine Islands, for duty: 1st Lieut. John T. Ardelotte, M.C., Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Harry R. Beery, M.C., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Joseph Casper, M.C., Fort Du Pont, Del.; George W. Cook, M.C., Fort Douglas, Utah; Arthur O. Davis, M.C., Fort Gilethorpe, Ga.; and 1st Lieut. Joseph W. Love, M.R.C., Fort Banks, Mass.; 1st Lieut. Herbert I. Harris, M.R.C., Fort Snelling, Minn. (April 22, W.D.)

First Lieut. William H. Allen, M.C., is relieved from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., and will return to his proper station. Leave to May 2, 1911, is granted 1st Lieutenant Allen. (April 25, W.D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Howard A. Knox, M.C., of his commission in that corps has been accepted, to take effect April 26, 1911. (April 26, W.D.)

Leave for one month, under exceptional circumstances, is

granted Lieut. Col. James D. Glennan, M.C., General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (April 15, D. Cal.)

#### MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. James A. Simpson, M.R.C., Isabela, Basilan, will proceed to Pettit Barracks, Mindanao, for physical examination. (Feb. 25, D. Min.)

First Lieut. Frank Suggs, M.R.C., upon the withdrawal of the troops from Fort Egbert, Alaska, will proceed to Seattle, Wash., and upon arrival report by telegraph to the A.G. of the Army for further orders. (April 21, W.D.)

First Lieut. Henry F. Lincoln, M.R.C., when his services shall no longer be required on the transport Crook, will proceed to Fort Apache, Ariz., for duty. (April 21, W.D.)

First Lieut. William P. J. Ruddy, M.R.C., recently appointed, is ordered to active duty and will proceed on May 1, 1911, to Fort Myer, Va., for duty. (April 21, W.D.)

First Lieut. John F. Leeper, M.R.C., to Camp Hayt, Samar, the latter relieving 1st Lieut. Warren E. Korahner, M.R.C., who will proceed to Fort San Pedro, Iloilo, for duty. (March 6, D.V.)

Par. 9, S.O. 88, April 15, 1911, W.D., relating to 1st Lieut. John M. Hewitt and 1st Lieut. James B. Ferguson, M.R.C., is revoked. (April 22, W.D.)

#### DENTAL SURGEONS.

Dental Surg. Edward P. R. Ryan from duty at Torrey Barracks, to Camp Overton, Mindanao, for duty. (Feb. 23, D. Min.)

#### HOSPITAL CORPS.

So much of Par. 7, S.O. 83, W.D., April 10, 1911, as relates to Sergeants 1st Class Walter L. Phares and Amos S. Kinzer, H.C., is revoked. (April 21, W.D.)

Par. 8, S.O. 83, W.D., April 10, 1911, relating to Sergeants 1st Class Charles G. Lyda and William J. Freebourn, H.C., is revoked. (April 21, W.D.)

When the troops are withdrawn from Fort Egbert, Alaska, Sergeant 1st Class William J. Freebourn, H.C., will be sent to Seattle, Wash., on or before expiration of furlough will report to the A.G. of the Army for orders. (April 21, W.D.)

Sergeant 1st Class William K. Lyda, H.C., will be sent from Fort Rosecrans, Cal., at such time as will enable him to sail from Seattle, not later than Aug. 1, 1911, to Fort Gibbon, Alaska, to relieve Sergeant 1st Class Amos S. Kinzer, H.C., who will be sent to Seattle, Wash., for orders. (April 21, W.D.)

Sergeant 1st Class Charles G. Manning, H.C., office of the chief surgeon, Department of California, will be sent to Fort Rosecrans, Cal., to relieve Sergeant 1st Class William K. Lyda, H.C., at such time as will enable him to sail from Seattle, Wash., not later than Aug. 1, 1911. (April 25, W.D.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. H. BIXBY, C.E.

Leave for one month and five days, effective about May 25, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. Francis B. Wilby, C.E. (April 24, D.E.)

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. C. H. WHIPPLE, P.G.

Major George T. Holloway, paymaster, having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced. (April 22, W.D.)

Capt. Francis L. Payson, deputy paymaster general, will proceed to his home preparatory to his retirement from active service. Leave from April 26, 1911, to and including June 12, 1911, is granted Lieutenant Colonel Payson. (April 25, W.D.)

Major John C. Waterman, paymaster, having reported, is assigned to duty at these headquarters, with station in San Francisco, and will report to the chief paymaster of the department. (April 18, D. Cal.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Leave for three months, about June 20, 1911, is granted Major Kenneth Morton, O.D. (April 21, W.D.)

Majors Herman W. Schull and Walter G. Pensfeld, O.D., are relieved from detail in that department, to take effect June 19, 1911, and are detailed as majors in the Ordnance Department, to take effect June 20, 1911. (April 21, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Reinhold Seiw, Fort Assiniboine, Mont., will be sent April 30, 1911, to Fort George Wright, Wash., for duty. (April 21, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. John Bleier, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (April 26, W.D.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. JAMES ALLEN, C.S.O.

The following officers are detailed for aeronautical duty with the Signal Corps, and will proceed to Dayton, Ohio, for the purpose of undergoing a course of instruction in operating the Wright aeroplane: 2d Lieut. Henry H. Arnold, 29th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Thomas D. W. Milling, 15th Cav. (April 21, W.D.)

Capt. Mack K. Cunningham, S.C., and Capt. Percy M. Cochran, Q.M., are detailed as members of the board of officers appointed to meet at Fort McPherson, Ga., for the mental and physical examination of candidates for the U.S. Military Academy, vice Capt. Roderick L. Carmichael, Q.M., and Capt. Harry C. Barnes, C.A.C., relieved. (April 21, W.D.)

First Class Sergt. Thomas W. Wylie, S.C., Fort Omaha, Neb., will be sent on or about May 1, 1911, to Seattle, Wash., for duty. (April 20, W.D.)

A detachment of ten enlisted men of the Signal Corps, Fort Omaha, Neb., will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, for assignment to duty with Co. I, Signal Corps. (April 14, D. Mo.)

Major Charles McK. Saltzman, S.C., will proceed about May 5, 1911, to Fort Leavenworth, for the purpose of delivering two lectures before the members of the Army Signal School, and upon the completion of this duty will proceed to Fort Omaha, on business pertaining to the operation of the Signal Corps General Supply Depot at that post, and return to his proper station in Washington. (April 24, W.D.)

First Class Sergt. Kemo S. Jolla, S.C., Fort Baker, Cal., will be sent to San Diego with orders to Co. E, Signal Corps, for duty. (April 24, W.D.)

Par. 14, S.O. 88, W.D., April 15, 1911, is amended to read: Master Signal Electrician Henry J. Dornbush, Fort Omaha, Neb., will be sent June 1, 1911, to San Antonio, for duty with Co. D, Signal Corps. (April 26, W.D.)

#### CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. E. J. MCCLERNAND.

Leave for one month, about May 1, 1911, is granted Col. Edward J. McClernand, 1st Cav. (April 25, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Claude K. Rhinehardt, 1st Cav., now at the Presidio of Monterey, will proceed to Douglas, Ariz., and join his troop. (April 15, D. Cal.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

Capt. Edward L. King, 2d Cav., is, with his consent, detailed as district governor, District of Sulu, effective March 1, 1911. (Feb. 28, D. Min.)

First Lieut. George P. Tyner, 2d Cav., from duty as assistant to the chief Q.M. of the department, and will proceed to Augur Barracks, Jolo, for duty. (Feb. 23, D. Min.)

Veterinarian William V. Lusk, 2d Cav., from duty at Augur Barracks, Jolo, to Torrey Barracks, Mindanao, for duty. (Feb. 27, D. Min.)

Second Lieut. George W. Beavers, jr., 2d Cav., from temporary duty at Zamboanga, Mindanao, and will proceed to his proper station, Augur Barracks, Jolo. (Feb. 18, D. Min.)

Capt. Edward L. King, 2d Cav., from temporary duty at Zamboanga, Mindanao, to his proper station, Augur Barracks, Jolo. (Feb. 18, D. Min.)

Capt. Charles W. Fenton, 2d Cav., aid, is assigned to duty as inspector of Troop B, Cavalry, of Connecticut, at Hartford, Conn., April 27, 1911. (April 21, D.E.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Capt. A. N. McClure, 4th Cav., will be relieved from duty at Fort Riley, Kas., in charge of the School of Farriers and Horseshoers, and will join his station. (April 22, W.D.)

The resignation of Veterinarian Robert W. McKibbin, 4th Cav., has been accepted by the Secretary of War, to take effect April 30, 1911. (April 24, W.D.)

Under exceptional circumstances, leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Leonard W. Prunty, 4th Cav. (April 10, D.T.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. WILBER E. WILDER.

Capt. William F. Herringhaus, 5th Cav. (promoted from first lieutenant, 13th Cav.), having arrived from the Philip-

pine Islands in San Francisco, will proceed to his new station, Schofield Barracks, H.T., on first available transport. (April 13, D. Cal.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. M. O'CONNOR.

Upon request of the Governor General of the Philippine Islands, 1st Lieut. William O. Reed, 6th Cav., aid, will report by telegraph to the executive secretary of the Philippine Islands, Manila, with a view to his appointment as secretary of the Moro Province. Lieutenant Reed will proceed to Zamboanga. (Feb. 20, D. Min.)

Capt. John P. Ryan, 6th Cav., is relieved from duty at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, and will join his regiment. (April 25, W.D.)

Major William W. Forsyth, 6th Cav., Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed to Camp Yosemite, Cal., for duty as acting superintendent of the Yosemite National Park. (April 13, D. Cal.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. K. HUNTER.

Second Lieut. Jack W. Heard, 7th Cav., upon the expiration of his present sick leave will proceed on the first available transport leaving San Francisco, to join his regiment in the Philippines. (April 25, W.D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL.

First Sergt. Dillard White, Troop K, 9th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (April 22, W.D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. W. JONES.

Leave for two months and fifteen days, to terminate on Aug. 15, 1911, is granted Capt. Thomas G. Carson, 10th Cav., on which date he will report at Fort Leavenworth. (April 19, D.E.)

Second Lieut. Henry L. Watson, 1st Cav., now at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., will proceed to Calexico, Cal., for duty, pending the arrival of his troop at that place. (April 15, D. Cal.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, 13th Cav., is relieved from duty as department commander and will remain on duty at these headquarters, pending his departure for the United States, about March 14. (March 6, D. Luzon.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

Capt. William S. Valentine, 14th Cav., having been assigned to Troop I, 14th Cav., will proceed to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, and join his troop. (March 8, Phil. D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

First Lieut. Ben Lear, jr., 15th Cav., will report in person on June 30, 1911, to the commandant of the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kas., for duty in charge of the Training School for Farriers and Horseshoers, relieving Capt. Albert N. McClure, 4th Cav., who will join his proper station. (April 22, W.D.)

(First Lieut. Myron B. Bowdish, 15th Cav., having reported, is assigned to duty at these headquarters. (March 6, D. Luzon.)

#### FIELD ARTILLERY.

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. W. TAYLOR.

Leave, about May 19, 1911, and to terminate at such time as will enable him to sail for the Philippine Islands on the transport to leave San Francisco, about June 5, 1911, is granted Veterinarian Burton A. Seeley, 2d Field Art. (April 20, W.D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. C. W. FOSTER.

Major John E. McMahon, 6th Field Art., is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps. (April 20, W.D.)

#### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Leave for three months, about May 17, 1911, while en route to his new station with the 51st Co., C.A.C., is granted Capt. James A. Ruggles, C.A.C. (April 21, W.D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days is granted Major Daniel W. Ketcham, C.A.C., upon his arrival at San Francisco. (April 21, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days, effective about April 28, 1911, is granted 2d Lieut. William D. Fraser, C.A.C. (April 18, D.E.)

Upon his own request, the leave granted Capt. Marcellus G. Spinks, C.A.C., is revoked. (April 21, D.E.)

Sick leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Howard L. Martin, C.A.C. (April 24, W.D.)

The following changes in the assignment of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered: 1st Lieut. Maxwell Murray is relieved from duty with the 157th Co. and assigned to the 56th Co.; 1st Lieut. William E. Shedd, jr., is transferred from the 157th Co. to the 53d Co.; 2d Lieut. Calvin McC. Smith, now attached to the 23d Co., is assigned to that company. (April 24, W.D.)

Capt. Charles C. Burt, C.A.C., having been detailed for service and to fill vacancy in the Q.M.D., is relieved from command of the 72d Co., C.A.C., 1st Provisional Regiment, Coast Art. (April 18, 1st Sep. Brigade.)

Capt. James A. Thomas, C.A.C., is transferred from the 78th Co. to the 72d Co., C.A.C. (April 18, 1st Sep. Brigade.)

Capt. John G. Workizer, C.A.C., is relieved from further duty with this brigade and will repair to the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for treatment. (April 18, Sep. Brigade.)

Chaplain Frederick L. Kunnecke, C.A.C., from duty at Fort Andrews, Mass., to Fort Strong, Mass., for duty. (April 25, W.D.)

Leave for four days, to take effect May 27, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. Nathaniel P. Rogers, jr., C.A.C., recruiting officer. (April 25, W.D.)

Capt. Jacob C. Johnson, C.A.C., is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed to meet at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, for the mental and physical examination of candidates for the U.S. Military Academy, vice Capt. Frank D. Ely, 30th Inf., relieved. (April 25, W.D.)

First Lieut. George Ruhlen, jr., C.A.C., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at Fort Rosecrans, Cal., relieving 2d Lieut. Carl A. Lohr, C.A.C., of that duty. (April 15, D. Cal.)

#### INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. MCGUNNIEGLE.

Leave for one month and ten days, to take effect May 16, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry M. Pales, 1st Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (April 14, D. Columbia.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Edwin J. Nowlen, 1st Inf., is extended one month. (April 26, W.D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

Sick leave for four months, about May 15, 1911, is granted Capt. Bernard Sharp, 3d Inf. (April 25, W.D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL.

Leave for three months, about June 1, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. Joseph C. Brady, 4th Inf. (April 24, W.D.)

Sick leave for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. Halstead Dorey, 4th Inf. (April 25, W.D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Major William K. Jones, 5th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Pay Department, to take effect April 23, 1911. Major Jones will repair to Washington and report in person to the Paymaster General of the Army for duty. (April 24, W.D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. FEBIGER.

Capt. S. J. Bayard Schindler, 6th Inf., is relieved from Zamboanga, to his proper station, Camp Keithley, Mindanao. (Feb. 22, D. Min.)

Upon request of the Governor, Moro Province, 2d Lieut. Charles W. Elliott, 6th Inf., is, with his consent, detailed as district secretary, District of Lanao. (Feb. 18, D. Min.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMANN.

Second Lieut. John C. Moore, 7th Inf., will report in person to Major Henry C. Hedges, jr., 22d Inf., president



Leyte, will proceed to Palompon, Leyte, and take temporary station for intelligence and reconnaissance duty on the island of Leyte, under the direction of the intelligence officer of the department. (March 4, D.V.)

Principal Musician Thomas Crimmins, band, 9th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (April 20, W.D.)

**10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.**  
First Sergt. Edward F. Lambert, Co. D, 10th Inf., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (April 25, W.D.)

**12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.**  
First Sergt. Arthur P. Collins, Co. M, 12th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (April 21, W.D.)

**13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.**  
Second Lieut. Owen S. Albright, 13th Inf., A.D.C., is appointed intelligence officer, exchange officer, inspector of small-arms practice and officer in charge of detachment of enlisted men, relieving 1st Lieut. John W. Wilen, 13th Cav. (March 6, D. Luzon.)

**14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.**  
Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. George R. Koehler, 14th Inf., Fort Lincoln, N.D. (April 17, D.D.)  
Leave to and including June 1, 1911, on account of sickness is granted Capt. William A. Burnside, 14th Inf. (April 26, W.D.)

**15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.**  
Capt. Frank W. Rowell, 15th Inf., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark. Army and Navy General Hospital, for treatment. (April 25, W.D.)

**18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.**  
Capt. Arthur P. Watts, having been transferred to the 18th Infantry from the 25th Infantry, is assigned to Co. D, and will assume command thereof at once, relieving 1st Lieut. Samuel T. Mackall, 18th Inf. (April 15, 18th Inf.)

**19TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. WOOD.**  
Second Lieut. Hornsby Evans, 19th Inf., now in Iloilo, is relieved from reconnaissance and intelligence duty on the island of Panay, and will proceed to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, for duty. (March 4, D.V.)

Leave for two months, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted 2d Lieut. Edmund C. Waddill, 19th Inf., effective on or about May 15, 1911. (March 2, Phil. D.)

Capt. Samuel Burkhardt, jr., 19th Inf., is relieved as quartermaster of the regiment, effective March 31, 1911. Capt. Samuel Burkhardt, jr., 19th Inf., is assigned to Co. C of the regiment, effective April 1, 1911. Capt. Edward S. Walton, 19th Inf., is relieved as commissary of the regiment, effective March 31, 1911. Capt. Edward S. Walton, 19th Inf., is appointed quartermaster of the regiment, effective April 1, 1911. Capt. Edward Croft, 19th Inf., is relieved from duty with Co. C, effective March 31, 1911. Capt. Edward Croft, 19th Inf., is appointed commissary of the regiment, effective April 1, 1911. (March 13, 19th Inf., Camp Jossman, P.I.)

**22D INFANTRY.—COL. A. REYNOLDS.**  
Major Henry C. Hodges, jr., 22d Inf., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Washington, D.C., vice Major Michael J. Lenihan, 7th Inf., relieved. (April 20, W.D.)

**24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. PAULDING.**  
Capt. James A. Moss, 24th Inf., will proceed at the proper time to New York city for the purpose of delivering a lecture on the subject of "Riot Duty" at the armory of Squadron A, Cavalry, Organized Militia of New York, on Friday evening, April 28, 1911. (April 21, W.D.)

Leave for twenty days is granted 2d Lieut. Allan R. Williams, 24th Inf. D.E. (April 18, D.E.)

**25TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. P. EVANS.**  
Leave for four months, to take effect May 5, 1911, is granted 2d Lieut. Patrick J. M. Mullenberg, 25th Inf., Fort George Wright, Wash. (April 14, D. Columbia.)

**30TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. ST. J. CHUBB.**  
First Sergt. Richard R. Glenn, Co. C, 30th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (April 24, W.D.)

**PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. R. L. HOWZE.**  
Leave for two months, effective on or about May 31, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. Teofilo Marxuach, Porto Rico Regiment. (April 20, D.E.)

Sick leave for six months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Chaplain Francis B. Doherty, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry. (April 22, W.D.)

#### PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Julius C. Le Sage, P.S., has been accepted by the President, to take effect May 1, 1911. (April 21, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Robert G. Igce, P.S., now at Regan Barracks, Albany, will proceed to Camp Keithley, Mindanao, for duty with his company. (March 2, D. Luzon.)

The following transfer and assignment of officers of Philippine Scouts are ordered: Capt. Henry R. Drake is transferred from the 25th to the 25th Co.; Capt. Archie W. Barry (recently promoted) is assigned to the 25th Co.; 1st Lieut. Bert E. Nickerson (recently promoted) is assigned to the 19th Co. Captain Barry will assume command of his company. Lieutenant Nickerson will proceed to Regan Barracks, Albany, for duty with his company. (March 7, Phil. D.)

#### DETAILS TO ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The following officers are detailed for service and to fill vacancies in the grade of first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department, to take effect June 20, 1911: 1st Lieut. George R. Norton, C.A.C.; 2d Lieut. Henry C. K. Mullenberg, 30th Inf.; Alfred H. Hobbey, 30th Inf.; Halstead P. Councilman, C.A.C.; Leo J. Ahern, 5th Field Art.; John J. Thomas, C.A.C.; and Charles A. Eagon, C.A.C. (April 21, W.D.)

The following officers are relieved from detail in the Ordnance Department, to take effect June 19, 1911: Capt. Charles M. Vesson (first lieutenant, Cavalry); William F. Platt (captain, C.A.C.); Richard C. Burison (first lieutenant, Field Art.); Lloyd P. Horstall (first lieutenant, C.A.C.); 1st Lieut. Charles A. Means (second lieutenant, Infantry); 1st Lieut. Norman F. Ramsey (second lieutenant, Infantry); Captain Burison is assigned as first lieutenant to the 3d Field Artillery, to take effect July 3, 1911. He is attached to the 3d Field Artillery from June 20, 1911, and will proceed on that date or as soon thereafter as practicable, to join that regiment. (April 21, W.D.)

The following officers are detailed as captains in the Ordnance Department, to take effect July 1, 1911: Capt. William I. Westervelt, 5th Field Art.; Capt. Edward M. Shinkle, C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. James B. Dillard, C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. David C. Seagrave, 2d Field Art.; 1st Lieut. John Lund, 3d Field Art. (April 21, W.D.)

#### ARMY WAR COLLEGE DETAILS.

The following officers are detailed to enter the next class at the Army War College and will report in person to the president of the college in Washington about Aug. 15, 1911, for duty accordingly:

Col. Francis H. French, Inf.; Lieut. Cols. Robert L. Bulard, 8th Inf., John S. Mallory, Inf., Joseph A. Gaston, Cav., Richard M. Blatchford, Inf., Willis T. May, Inf., and Lucien G. Berry, Field Art.; Majors Clint C. Hearn, C.A.C., George B. Duncan, 2d Inf., Robert D. Walsh, 11th Cav., Lewis M. Koehler, 4th Cav., and Willard A. Holbrook, 8th Cav.; Capt. Charles Crawford, 20th Inf., Herbert O. Williams, C.S., Samuel D. Rockenbach, 12th Cav., Herbert A. White, 11th Cav., Frank K. Fergusson, C.A.C., Robert S. Abernethy, C.A.C., Henry E. Ennis, 1st Inf., Charles S. Lincoln, 2d Inf., Ezekiel J. Williams, 5th Inf., Dana T. Merrill, 28th Inf., Upton Birnie, jr., 6th Field Art., Duncan K. Major, jr., 27th Inf., John S. Fair, 4th Cav. (April 24, W.D.)

#### BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

The Governor General of the Philippine Islands having concurred respecting the detail of the representatives of the Bureau of Science and Agriculture, a board composed of Capt. John J. Boniface, 2d Cav.; Veterinarian Robert C. Musser, 14th Cav.; Dr. E. P. O'Connell, veterinarian, Q.M.D.; Dr. Ernest H. Ruediger, Bureau of Science; Dr. S. T. Gearhardt, Bureau of Agriculture, is appointed to meet at these headquarters March 14, 1911, to consider and report upon the advisability of permitting officers' mounts to be transported from the Philippine Islands to the United States, taking into

consideration the knowledge and facilities now available respecting the detection and prevention of surra. Veterinarian Musser will act as recorder. In case a modification of existing quarantine regulations is recommended, the board will report upon the relative desirability (safety, convenience and cost being considered) of Corregidor, Mariveles and Pandacan as quarantine stations for horses; the board will also recommend suitable measures for adoption respecting the animals en route to and after arrival in the United States. (March 3, Phil. D.)

A board to consist of the following named officers of the Corps of Engineers: Col. Curtis McD. Townsend, Majors Francis R. Shunk, Henry Jervey, Spencer Cosby, colonel, U.S.A., and Mr. Louis C. Sabin, asst. engineer, with 1st Lieut. William H. Rose, C.E., recorder, is appointed to assemble at Detroit, Mich., to consider and report upon the uniform specifications of the Engineer Department for cement as published in Professional Papers No. 28, Corps of Engineers, with a view to such revision of these specifications as may be found desirable. (April 20, C.E.)

#### RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. Richard P. Rifenberick, jr., retired, with his consent is assigned to active duty and is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (April 20, W.D.)

#### VARIOUS ORDERS.

Leave for three months is granted Capt. George S. Goodale, Inf., upon his relief from duty at the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, Miss. (April 20, W.D.)

Leave for four months, upon his relief from duty at the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Baton Rouge, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. S. Sorley, Inf. (April 21, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. George Bell, jr., Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Inspector General's Department, to take effect April 22, 1911, vice Lieut. Col. John S. Mallory, I.G., who is relieved from detail in that department, to take effect April 21, 1911. Lieutenant Colonel Bell will proceed to Chicago, Ill., for duty as assistant to the inspector general, Department of the Lakes. Lieutenant Colonel Mallory will remain on duty in charge of the office of the inspector general, Department of Texas, until further orders. (April 21, W.D.)

Col. F. W. Sibley, of Cavalry, department commander, accompanied by Lieut. Col. William A. Nichols, Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff, will proceed from Denver, Colo., to Douglas, Ariz., via El Paso, Texas, with a view of establishing temporary headquarters at or near that place. When deemed no longer advisable to maintain headquarters in the field, the officers named will return to Denver. (April 15, D. Colo.)

Col. William P. Evans, Infantry, is relieved from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for station. (April 24, W.D.)

Sergt. William J. Southey, 16th Recruit Company, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (April 22, W.D.)

Sergt. Alfred Hawkins, Mounted Service School Detachment, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (April 22, W.D.)

Leave for four months, upon his relief from duty at the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kas., is granted Capt. Charles H. Boice, Cavalry. (April 25, W.D.)

#### ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate April 20, 1911.

##### Advancement in the Army.

Each of the officers herein named for advancement in grade in accordance with the rank he would have been entitled to hold had promotion been lineal throughout his arm since the date of his entry into the arm to which he permanently belongs:

##### Cavalry Arm.

Major William C. Brown, 3d Cav., to be lieutenant colonel from March 11, 1911.

##### Infantry Arm.

Major Harris L. Roberts, 26th Inf., to be lieutenant colonel from March 11, 1911.

##### Promotion in the Army.

##### Infantry Arm.

Major Walter K. Wright, 8th Inf., to be lieutenant colonel from March 10, 1911, vice Lieut. Col. Robert F. Ames, 12th Inf., retired from active service March 9, 1911.

##### Appointment in the Army.

##### Medical Reserve Corps.

Charles Lee Beeching, of Washington, D.C., to be first lieutenant from April 19, 1911.

Nominations received by the Senate April 24, 1911.

##### Appointments in the Army.

##### Medical Reserve Corps.

To be first lieutenants with rank from April 21, 1911. John D. Blake, John S. Fulton, Nathan Winslow, St. Clair Spruill and Roger S. Morris, of Maryland.

Fenton B. Turck, Ill.; Hewitt L. Ballou, La.; Amos W. Barber, Ky.; John P. Denton, Ga.; Edward Dowdle, N.Y.; Brayton E. Failing, N.J.; Louis W. Falkner, N.Y.; Harlow G. Farmer, N.Y.; Alfred W. Haskell, Me.; Harris A. Houghton, N.Y.

Joseph H. Langworthy, Kas.; Frank R. Maura, Fla.; Joseph Y. Porter, jr., Fla.; George D. Ramsay, R.I.; William H. Seeman, La.; John P. E. Shenn, Mont.; Robert C. Smith, N.Y.; Andrew V. Stephenson, Neb.; Frederick C. A. Kellam, jr., D.C.; Harry H. Blodgett, Neb.

Nominations sent to the Senate April 27, 1911.

##### Cavalry Arm.

Lieutenant colonels to be colonels: Charles H. Watts, 9th Cav.; Noel S. Bishop, 15th Cav.; Frederick W. Sibley, detailed inspector general; Homer W. Wheeler, 5th Cav.; Matthias W. Day, 6th Cav.; Frank A. Edwards, 12th Cav.; Edwin P. Andrus, 2d Cav.; John F. Guilfoyle, 7th Cav.

Majors to be lieutenant colonels: Augustus P. Blocksom, 10th Cav.; Loyd S. McCormick, detailed inspector general; Jacob G. Galbraith, 4th Cav.; Henry J. Slocum, 7th Cav.; Fred W. Foster, 5th Cav.; Henry J. Goldman, 12th Cav.; Henry L. Ripley, 8th Cav.; George H. Morgan, 3d Cav.; Franklin O. Johnson, detailed inspector general; Lloyd M. Brett, 1st Cav.; Thomas J. Lewis, 13th Cav.; Hugh L. Scott, 14th Cav.; Horatio G. Sichel, 12th Cav.; William J. Nicholson, 7th Cav.; Edwin P. Brewer, 7th Cav.; Joseph A. Gaston, 1st Cav.; James B. Erwin, 9th Cav.; Daniel H. Boughman, 5th Cav.; Augustus C. Macomb, 9th Cav.; Charles H. Grierson, 10th Cav.

Captains to be majors: George O. Cress, 4th Cav.; Robert A. Brown, 4th Cav.; Lewis M. Koehler, 4th Cav.; James B. Hughes, 4th Cav.; Willard A. Holbrook, 5th Cav.; Robert E. L. Michie, 12th Cav.

First lieutenants to be captains: John S. Fair, 9th Cav.; Sherrard Coleman, 8th Cav.; Joseph A. Baer, 6th Cav.; Robert J. Rejoice, 2d Cav.; William F. Herringshaw, 13th Cav.; Frank O. Whitlock, 14th Cav.

Second lieutenants to be first lieutenants: Thomas A. Rothwell, 5th Cav.; E. R. Warner McCabe, 6th Cav.; Thomas E. Cathro, 13th Cav.; James B. Henry, jr., 4th Cav.

##### Field Artillery Arm.

Lieutenant colonels to be colonels: Eli D. Doyle, 6th F.A.; Granger Adams, 5th F.A.; Edwin St. J. Greble, 3d F.A.

Majors to be lieutenant colonels: Edward A. Millar, 5th F.A.; Samuel D. Sturgis, 1st F.A.; John Conklin, 2d F.A.; Lucien G. Berry, 3d F.A.

Captains to be majors: William J. Snow, 6th F.A.; George O. Gatley, 3d F.A.

First lieutenants to be captains: Joseph F. Barnes, 2d F.A.; William P. Ennis, 1st F.A.

Second lieutenants to be first lieutenants: John G. Tyndall, 4th F.A.; Alfred L. P. Sands, 6th F.A.

##### Coast Artillery Corps.

Lieutenant colonels to be colonels: William C. Rafferty, Millard F. Harmon, Frederick S. Strong, detailed adjutant general; Warren P. Newcomb, Clarence C. Townsley, Charles J. Bailey, Charles H. Hunter, Charles L. Phillips, Capt. John D. Barrette, Gustave W. S. Stevens, Wirt Robinson, George W. Gatchell, Willoughby Walke, Harry L. Hawthorne, Elmer W. Hubbard, Richmond P. Davis, George F. Landers, Ira A. Haynes.

Captains to be majors: Alston Hamilton, Joseph L. Knowlton,

Robert E. Callan, Clarence H. McNeil, Percy M. Kessler, George T. Patterson, Robert S. Abernethy, John O. Gilmore, jr., Joseph Wheeler, jr., Edwin Landon, Joseph P. Tracy, Johnson Hagood, Frank K. Fergusson, Edwin O. Sarraitt.

First lieutenants to be captains: Graham Parker, Richard Furnival, Ralph E. Herring, Norris Stanyon, George A. Taylor, William E. DeSombre.

Second lieutenants to be first lieutenants: Edwin K. Smith, John B. Maynard, Clarence T. Marsh, Jacob Frank.

#### Infantry Arm.

Lieutenant colonels to be colonels: Charles McClure, detailed adjutant general; James S. Rogers, 1st Inf.; Edwin F. Glenn, 23d Inf.; William C. Butler, 23d Inf.; George E. Cecil, 10th Inf.; Alexis R. Paxton, 24th Inf.; Robert C. Van Vleet, 16th Inf.; Edward H. Plummer, 26th Inf.; Robert L. Ballard, 8th Inf.; Millard F. Watts, 27th Inf.; George S. Young, 21st Inf.; William A. Mann, 3d Inf.; William Lassiter, 4th Inf.; William A. Nichols, 13th Inf.; Henry Kirby, 6th Inf.

Majors to be lieutenant colonels: Charles M. Truitt, detailed adjutant general; John S. Parke, 14th Inf.; Willis T. May, 15th Inf.; Daniel L. Howell, 18th Inf.; Walter H. Chaffield, 27th Inf.; Joseph M. T. Partello, 4th Inf.; Frank E. McCoy, 17th Inf.; John H. Beacom, 6th Inf.; Charles E. Noyes, 9th Inf.; Edwin P. Pendleton, 29th Inf.; William F. Blauvelt, detailed paymaster; Samuel W. Dunning, 7th Inf.; George Bell, jr., Richard M. Blatchford, 11th Inf.; Lawrence J. Hearn, 3d Inf.

Majors to be lieutenant colonels: Charles W. Penrose, 25th Inf.; Chas. W. Kennedy, 16th Inf.; George W. McVey, 9th Inf.; Charles H. Berth, 12th Inf.; Everard E. Hatch, 26th Inf.; William H. Allaire, 23d Inf.; Francis J. Kernan, 25th Inf.; Thomas W. Griffith, 28th Inf.; Wilds P. Richardson, 13th Inf.; Omar Bundy, detailed inspector general; David C. Shanks, 4th Inf.; Willson Y. Stamper, 21st Inf.

Captains to be majors: Michael J. Lenihan, 25th Inf.; Frank H. Abright, 25th Inf.; James Bayless, 10th Inf.; Edson A. Lewis, 25th Inf.; Mark L. Hersey, 6th Inf.; Frederic D. Evans, 18th Inf.; Earl C. Carnahan, 11th Inf.

First lieutenants to be captains: William S. Sinclair, 5th Inf.; Charles L. Willard, 15th Inf.; Samuel W. Widdfield, 8th Inf.; Arthur P. Watts, 18th Inf.; Richmond Smith, 11th Inf.; Robert H. Sillman, 15th Inf.; Rufus B. Clark, 3d Inf.

Second lieutenants to be first lieutenants: Walton Goodwin, jr., 5th Inf.; Karl Truesdell, 5th Inf.; Howard G. Sharpe, 23d Inf.; Charles A. Dravo, 8th Inf.; Philip B. Peyton, 16th Inf.; Frederick B. Terrell, 19th Inf.; David H. Scott, 13th Inf.

#### Medical Reserve Corps.

##### To be first lieutenants:

John B. Alcorn, O.; Thomas Z. Ball, Ind.; William F. Bernart, Ill.; John N. Boyce, N.Y.; John D. Brooks, S.D.; John G. Byrne, Wash.; Harold D. Corbusier, N.J.; Richard M. English, Conn.; Samuel Friedman, N.Y.; Hubert Grieger, Colo.; Henry N. Hall, Ga.; Graham E. Henson, Fla.; Harry M. James, N.Y.; Frederick N. C. Jerauld, N.Y.; Wendell A. Jones, O.; Samuel C. Lindsey, Iowa; Laurence McEvoy, N.Y.; Clarence Martin, Mo.; Ben H. Metcalf, Mass.; Charles B. J. Mittelstaedt, N.Y.; John L. Norris, D.C.

Clarence Quinan, Cal.; Ernest C. Schultze, N.Y.; William H. Spiller, N.Y.; William S. Terriberry, N.Y.; James W. Thornton, Iowa; Joseph H. Whiteley, Iowa; Shadworth O. Beasley, Cal.; John Carlisle, N.Y.; Frederick A. W. Conn, Pa.; Charles G. Eicher, Pa.; John Gilbert, Pa.; Howard A. Grube, Mich.; Simon P. Kramer, O.; William C. LeCompte, Pa.; Peter D. MacNaughton, Mich.; Palmer H. Lyon, N.Y.; Alva S. Pinto, Neb.; John J. Repetti, D.C.; Robert S. Spilman, Va.; Robert W. Andrews, N.Y.; Porter V. Ballou, Ky.; Albert G. Bising, N.Y.; Arthur I. Boyer, N.Y.; Earl S. Bullock, N.M.; Willis E. Chapman, Mich.; Leighton R. Corman, N.Y.; Frank W. Foxworthy, Ind.; Harry Greenberg, Wis.; Andy Hall, Ill.; Stevens T. Harris, Ga.; Gustavus I. Hogue, Wis.; DeWitt C. Jones, O.; Edward E. Lankin, Md.; Charles H. Lowell, Cal.; Elmer E. Mansfield, Ga.; James V. May, N.Y.; George S. Mintzer, Pa.; Ivah K. Ransbottom, O.; Harry C. Smith, Mont.

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#### ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

The nominations for promotion and appointment in the Army, sent to the Senate April 6 and 13, which appeared in our issues of April 8 and 15, were confirmed by the Senate on April 24, 1910.

#### PROPOSED TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

From San Francisco, Cal:

Transport.	Leave S.F.	Due at Honolulu	Due at Guam	Due at Manila	Lay days at Manila.
Sheridan	Mar. 5	Apr. 15	Apr. 27	May 3	13
Sheridan	May 5	May 15	May 27	Jun. 2	16
Logan	Jun. 5	Jun. 15	Jun. 27	Jul. 3	12

From Manila, P.I.:

Transport.	Leave Manila	Due at Nagasaki	Due at Honolulu	Due at S.F.	Lay days at S.F.
Sheridan	Mar. 15	Mar. 20	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	22
Logan	Apr. 15	Apr. 20	May 5	May 14	23
Sheridan	May 15	May 20	Jun. 5	Jun. 13	22
Sheridan	Jun. 15	Jun. 20	Jul. 5	Jul. 14	23

General offices: 1086 North Point street.

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#### ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—Left Nagasaki, en route to San Francisco, April 10.  
CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.  
DIX—At Seattle, Wash.  
KILPATRICK—At Galveston, Texas.  
LISCUM—In Philippine waters.  
LOGAN—Capt. J. W. C. Abbott, Q.M. Left Manila for San Francisco April 15. Left Nagasaki April 21.  
MCLELLAN—At Galveston, Texas.  
MEADE—At Newport News, Va.  
SEWARD—At Manila.  
SHERIDAN—Capt. E. Bell, Q.M. Leaves San Francisco May 5.  
SHERMAN—Major H. B. Chamberlin, Q.M. Left San Francisco for Manila April 5. Left Guam April 26.  
SUMNER—At Galveston, Texas.  
THOMAS—At San Francisco, Cal.  
WARREN—At Manila.  
WRIGHT—At Manila.

#### CABLE SHIPS.

BURNSIDE—1st Lieut. F. R. Curtis, Signal Corps, commanding. At Seattle, Wash.  
CYRUS W. FIELD—Lieut. J. A. Brockman, Signal Corps. New York.  
JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. J. Alfred Moss, Signal Corps. Address New York city.

#### MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—1st Lieut. Henry T. Burgin, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco.  
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGOLD—1st Lieut. Ellery W. Niles, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Seattle, Wash.  
GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—Lieut. E. T. Weissel, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Mills, P.I.  
GENERAL HENRY KNOX—Lieut. John O'Neill, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Wini, P.I.  
GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—1st Lieut. Richard H. Jordan, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 186th Co., C.A.C. At Fort McHenry, Md.  
GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Guy A. Mix, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. Fort Monroe, Va.  
GENERAL EDWARD O. G. ORD—Capt. John M. Dunn, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 135th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Caswell, N.C.  
GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD—Capt. Homer B. Grant, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 120th Co., C.A.C. Fort Washington, Md.



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### TO NAVY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION MEMBERS.

The annual baseball game between the Naval and Military Academies will be played this year at West Point on Saturday, May 27. Members of the Navy Athletic Association who desire tickets for the game should make application to the Secretary, Navy Athletic Association, Annapolis, Md., as soon as possible. All requests must be in by May 10.

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The report of the Cavalry Equipment Board, which has been received at the War Department, shows that great care has been exercised in preparing regulations for the new equipment. It is one of the first illustrated reports that has been sent to the Department. Splendid photographs showing the old and new equipments are

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scattered throughout the report. An illustration as to what length the board went in its investigation is found in the method by which it adopted the new saddle. Master casts of horses' backs were taken, with a view to preparing a scheme for the pads of the new saddle. As soon as enough of the new equipment can be manufactured it will be issued to a troop of the 15th Cavalry, stationed at Fort Sheridan. It was originally planned to have this Service test conducted by the 6th Cavalry at Fort Des Moines, but since the 6th has been ordered to join the Maneuver Division the work will be done at Fort Sheridan.

Within a week or two changes in Navy Regulations No. 16 will be issued. Quite a number of features of No. 15, which was issued about two weeks ago, are found to be objectionable, and the Department will endeavor to remedy them.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1911.

### THE CASE OF CAPTAIN KNIGHT.

During the past few days the controversy over the case of Capt. Austin M. Knight, U.S.N., has been approaching a crisis, and there is danger that it may go so far that an unpleasant controversy will result. The disapproval of the decision of the court by the Secretary of the Navy naturally was resented by the members of the court and by Captain Knight. But reports are current that Secretary Meyer intends to take other steps, which will show more clearly his conviction that the findings of the court were not correct. If the Secretary takes the drastic action which it is reported that he intends, Congress will be drawn into the controversy. Already the case is being discussed on Capitol Hill, and it would not be surprising if some steps are taken by Congress which would seriously complicate matters. The case has been settled by the court as the Regulations require, and the only action fairly open to the Secretary is to disapprove the findings if he thinks proper to do so, though in the case of an acquittal the only effect of such action is to put the reviewing officer in the wrong, as is shown by the record of more than one case in the Army, as well as in the Navy.

In his "Fifty Years in Camp and Field" Gen. Ethan Allen Hitchcock, U.S.A., says, pages 183-4: "During the summer of 1843 Lieut. Don Carlos Buell was arrested and tried for striking a soldier of his company with his sword, and was honorably acquitted on the ground that the blows given were not greater than necessary for self-defense. When the findings were published General Scott ordered that the court be revived and required to explain why it had not found Buell guilty. The members of the court sent to Washington a protest (which Colonel Hitchcock wrote), and refused to obey the order and declined either to revise or explain their verdict, on the ground that 'the Rules and Articles of War nowhere give authority to any officer to demand from a court-martial reasons for its decisions, much less to dictate what its decisions "must be" in any case.' General Gaines remonstrated against this protest, and declared that 'the members of the court turn upon the General with as little apparent courtesy as if he were an offender put on his trial before this sensitive tribunal.' General Scott resented the finding, and appealed to the President to compel its reversal. The Secretary of War (Porter) ordered a reorganization of the court, and added, 'If courts-martial will not do their duty in finding officers guilty when proved to be so, the discipline of the Army must be vindicated by the exercise of the summary power with which the President is invested to strike offenders from the list.' Instead of being compliant the court became more defiant. It charged the Government with an attempt to intimidate, and refused to reconsider the case, giving the reasons in another document drawn up by Colonel Hitchcock. General Scott, who had been alluded to in the letter to the President as 'some subordinate authority,' was in a fine rage. He began his 'remarks on the protest' as follows: 'It is generally understood, at Jefferson Barracks, that this protest was drawn up by an officer of the 3d Infantry (not a member of the court) in concert with a certain general to stimulate disobedience, and in the name of the court to revenge themselves on the undersigned.' He alluded to Colonel Hitchcock only as 'the penman,' and expressed great indignation at the miscarriage of justice. But the President decreed, 'Let all proceedings against Lieutenant Buell cease.'

Such, we believe, will be the decision of a President who is so well versed in the rights of officers under the law as is Judge Taft. We would respectfully refer the Secretary of the Navy to the record in the court-martial of Ensign Wortman, in the matter of the U.S.S. Mississippi, where Secretary Moody undertook to reverse the finding by the G.C.M., full and honorable acquittal. This, we understand, was the finding in the case of Captain Knight, and yet he is being punished as though he were found guilty. The court in his case promptly and unanimously found in his favor. Their finding reached the Department six weeks ago, March 18, 1911. It has been held up ever since, the promotion due Captain Knight has been delayed and he has been subjected to the mortification of having a stigma placed upon him for an offense concerning which the court-martial, following a court of inquiry, declare him to be wholly without blame. Is this just? Is it in accord with conservative precedents of either Navy or Army in court-martial cases?

The Navy Department Personnel bill will go to the House Committee on Naval Affairs early next week. As far as has been determined, there will be no radical change in the text of the measure. The same general principles will be followed as have been outlined in the



former bill, which has been recommended by the Navy Department.

#### ARMY CHANGES PROPOSED.

Consolidation of the office establishments of the Adjutant General, the Inspector General and the Chief of Staff into a single bureau, to be known as the Bureau of the General Staff, with the Chief of Staff at its head, is provided for in a bill (H.R. 7594) introduced by Representative Hay, of Virginia, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, and published under our heading of "Bills Before Congress." The ultimate effect of the bill, if it passes, would be to deprive the three staff departments named of the three major generals now belonging to them and to give the consolidated organization four brigadier generals, ten colonels, fourteen lieutenant colonels, twenty-five majors and ten captains, sixty-three officers in all. The present officers of the three departments are to retain their rank and to be promoted according to seniority so long as they remain on the active list to grades not above that of colonel. Any officer not before promoted shall on retirement be advanced one grade. If this bill becomes a law the last of the staff major generals will disappear from the active list upon the retirement of Major General Wood, Oct. 9, 1924. Major General Carter retires Nov. 19, 1915, and Major General Ainsworth Sept. 11, 1916.

A careful scanning of Chairman Hay's bill for the consolidation of the supply departments reveals the fact that if it becomes a law in its present form a great loss in promotions and pay will result in the Quartermaster's Department. An officer who is fond of figures has found that the officers in the Quartermaster's Department would lose over seventy years in promotion and \$50,000 in pay. In order to remedy this defect, it is proposed to amend the bill so that the officers of the three supply departments will be carried in separate columns. This would not do an injustice to anyone, nor in the least impair the efficiency of the proposed Supply Corps. In its present form, while the Quartermaster's Department would suffer by a delay of promotions, the personnel of the Subsistence and Pay Departments would be benefited.

The War Department is endeavoring to devise some plan by which, through new legislation and by changes in the regulations, it may make a reduction in travel pay and in the amount disbursed for saving on clothing of the Army. During recent years there has been an increase in both of these items of expense far beyond a point which was anticipated by the friends of the law which authorizes this expenditure. The travel pay of enlisted men has passed the million dollar mark. It is almost twice the amount of the appropriation that was made for the maintenance of the West Point Military Academy. The appropriation for the saving on clothing in last session's bill amounted to a little over a million. According to recruiting officers, some of the enlisted men indulge in sharp practices in order to secure travel pay. In re-enlisting some of them go to a station as far removed as possible from the place from which they expect to be discharged. By this system it is alleged that privates are securing travel pay allowances from San Francisco to New York when they have no intention of making the trip. To prevent this it is proposed to issue only actual railroad tickets and pay for sleepers and meals for discharged soldiers when they actually make the trip to either their home or place of enlistment. Further than this, it is proposed to deduct the travel pay from the bonus for re-enlisting and the increase in pay for continuous service. It is also thought that some reduction can be made in clothing allowances without injury to the Service. Both of these subjects are being considered by the War Department with a view to making material decreases in the cost of maintaining the Army. It is estimated that a saving of two or three hundred thousand dollars may be made in the travel pay of the Army without doing any injustice to the enlisted personnel.

Over a half of the Infantry will be on foreign service when the troops that are to guard the canal are sent to the Panama strip, and the representation of other arms will be increased so that the proportion of the Army in foreign service will approach closely to fifty per cent. When this fact was brought to the attention of the War Department it was suggested that the tour of duty in foreign service should be extended. As far as the commissioned personnel of the Army is concerned there is no serious objection, although two years is a long time to spend at one of the smaller posts in the Philippines. Of course it is not much of a hardship for the officers stationed at Manila or some of the larger places to spend two or three years on the islands. But there is a perplexing problem to solve when the enlisted men are taken into consideration in connection with an extension of the time of foreign service. In the first place, its extension for even six months will increase the cost of maintaining the Army, because of the great number of terms of enlistment that will expire while troops are out of the United States. It is almost impossible to form any reliable estimate of what will be the increase in the travel pay allowances resulting from the extension of the time for foreign service. A number of officers who have attempted it have not been able to compile any figures which they are willing to have quoted. Further, an extension of the tour of foreign service would, it is suggested, discourage enlistment. Many young men who are willing to enlist on the condition that they spend two years in the Philippines, Hawaii or Porto Rico would not go into the Army if

they were required to spend the entire term of enlistment abroad. In any change in the time of enlistment or the tour of foreign service it is necessary to take into consideration the fact that laboring men are paid higher wages and work under more favorable conditions in this country than any other in the world. On this account the War Department is treating with the greatest care any suggestion which will reduce the pay or allowance of the enlisted men. Several bills that have been introduced in the House with a view to reducing the expenses of the Army would prove disastrous to the Regular Establishment, as they would reduce the strength of the Army or lower the standard of the enlisted men, which would greatly decrease its efficiency.

Dr. Gerhardt von Schulze-Gaevernitz, proprietor of the University of Freiburg, Germany, is not surprised to find among the British people so much talk about arbitration and disarmament. To them such a consummation, he believes, would give them mastery of the sea. He traces the great development of Germany in the generation since the close of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 and her challenge to England in the race for commercial supremacy, and finds that in this constant attack upon England's primacy in the markets of the world there is sufficient inspiration for conflicts that must forever be guarded against by powerful land and sea forces. Germany's progress has continually been filled with menace and damage, sometimes disaster, to British commerce. "The bitterness of such struggles," he says, "and there have been many of them, makes for war. The patronizing condescension of the average Englishman in the presence of things German is a constant irritant. And so in view of our dangers of geographical position and uncertain treaties, we have marshaled a great land army effective for defense against the two most powerful nations in Europe. Its growth has followed national increase of wealth and population. And instead of being crushed by its arming, the economic life of the German empire has thereby gained new energies, finding in its army a splendid disciplinary and educative training school for modern industrial life. And there is the German fleet. Its building is not, as often thought, the work of one man. In the beginning, it is true, its inspiration was the Emperor William, but now our fleet is being built, not by the Emperor but by the nation. \* \* \* No peace tribunal nor disarmament treaty will deter us from carrying out our naval program, for this so-called disarmament on the basis of to-day's equipment, would leave the British unquestioned masters of the sea and by treaty establish their power forever." How well the people of Germany are rallying to the support of the navy is shown in the annual report of the German Navy League for 1910 which has just been issued. The League numbers 1,034,987, as compared with 1,031,339 in 1909. The number of local branches has grown to 3,447 and the balance in the treasury amounts to \$92,065, an increase in the year of \$8,710. The report lays most stress on the excursions of parties of teachers and school children to the seashore, which have proved valuable aids in developing popular interest in the navy.

A correspondent calls attention to what he considers a slip in the book, entitled "War and Peace," by Brig. Gen. Hiram M. Chittenden, U.S.A., where the author asserts that with a world government trade restrictions would be broken down, for protective tariffs would no longer be needed to furnish money for military expenditures. Our correspondent asserts that the chief purpose of customs tariffs to-day is not the raising of money for war expenses, but the protection of home industries against foreign competition. With a world government established, he cannot see that the necessity would be any the less than now for following the theories of the protectionists and defending the home market against the attacks of trade adversaries of another country. As illustrating how minds work along different channels to arrive at the same results, it is interesting to note that M. Henri La Fontaine, president of the Permanent International Peace Bureau, Berne, Switzerland, founder and secretary of the Central Office of International Institutions of Brussels, and secretary-general of the International Institute of Bibliography, has just arrived in this country in the interest of establishing a federal government for the nations of the world, which is only another form of the "world government" suggested by General Chittenden. We trust that M. La Fontaine, in his addresses in this country, will take the same ground as General Chittenden in pointing out the folly of disarmament in advance of the establishment of such a world confederacy.

In an article describing the Military College, Sandhurst, England, the Christian Science Monitor says: "Until such time as the nations of the world are ready to submit all points of international difference to some method of arbitration, naval and military establishments of one kind or another are considered among the best means of assisting in the maintenance of peace. This and not war should be their primary motive and ultimate object. As a matter of fact, quite apart from actual study, bookwork and all theory of a technical kind, the spirit of discipline and self-control, promptitude, obedience, punctuality, observation, decision and good comradeship, if instilled into the young soldier as they should be, are all useful qualities in any walk of life,

and once thoroughly learned and practiced they become habit, and ever afterward form an exceedingly valuable asset."

What, according to the plans of the Navy Department, will be the last examination of civilian candidates for commissions in the Marine Corps will take place May 15. After this examination the Secretary of the Navy intends to make an effort to fill vacancies in the Marine Corps from graduates of Annapolis. If no other vacancies occur, there will be six to fill on May 15 in the rank of second lieutenant of the Marine Corps. Over a hundred civilian candidates have been designated to take the examination. Although it is not probable that all of these will appear when the examination is held, there will be enough to make a very warm contest. It was planned to fill the vacancies even this year in the Marine Corps from Annapolis. But there have been so many promises made to civilian candidates that they will be given an opportunity to get into the Corps that Secretary of the Navy Meyer decided to postpone for the present at least the change of plan of filling Marine Corps vacancies.

On account of the special session of Congress the visit of the Congressional committees to the Philippines and Porto Rico has been postponed indefinitely. At this time no one is predicting when Congress will adjourn, and it is impossible to forecast just what important legislation will come up which will make it necessary for every Congressman to be in Washington. When President Taft called the extra session tentative plans were prepared by which a party of twenty-one Congressmen were to go to the Philippines. If Congress should adjourn in August it is probable that steps would be taken to organize these parties. The Insular Bureau is very anxious that Congress should send a committee at least once every two years to the islands, so as to acquaint the legislators with real conditions that exist in our possessions.

Orders for a number of changes in the Service uniform will shortly be issued by the War Department. Among other changes will be the dispensing with the turnover collars. Under the new regulations there will be straight standing collars on all coats. The bellows pocket has never been satisfactory to the officers in the Service, as it resembled too much the pouches of the hunting coat. It will be discontinued, and the plain patch pocket substituted. Officers will not be required to make any change in their uniform until after July 1, 1912, although they are authorized to adopt the new uniform immediately. On that date the new uniform will be issued to the enlisted men.

Plans are being formulated by which the number of field companies in the Signal Corps can be gradually increased from five to ten. This, it is thought, can be done without an increase in the strength of the corps. At present there is no part of the Army which is performing so much duty that is not connected with the purpose for which it was created. Included in this is the maintenance of the wireless system in Alaska and the fire-control system in the coast defenses. By relieving the corps of these duties it will be possible to increase its strength in the field. One of the lessons taught by the present maneuvers is that more Signal Corps companies are needed for field service.

Battle practice, in addition to elementary target practice, will be conducted by all the fleets this fall. In some respects the battle practice this fall will be more complete than that which was conducted this spring. The date has not been fixed, but the practice will take place in either the last week of August or the first week of September. Some additional elementary practice will be engaged in in order to prepare gun pointers. The inspectors of target practice are now preparing rules for this fall's practice. It is expected that some entirely new features will be introduced into this fall's practice.

A newspaper despatch from Mexico City, April 27, reports that the government has given orders that 15,000 militia be recruited in Mexico City and drilled weekly. Afterward it is proposed to extend the movement to the rest of the republic, until it is expected Mexico will finally be able to count on 100,000 militia in case of foreign invasion. Volunteers are given to understand that under no circumstances are they to be used in civil war in Mexico.

Considerable interest is manifested in Congress in the forthcoming report of the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home on the conditions of the post funds. Since this fund has been created no report has ever been made by the Board of Managers. In the last week of last session Representative Cox, of Ohio, secured the adoption of a resolution calling for the report.

Four applications to take the examination for promotion to pharmacist have been received from hospital stewards of the Navy by the Surgeon General. On July 1 there will be a vacancy in the rank of pharmacist, which will be filled by a competitive examination. In the future these examinations will be conducted semi-annually.



## TEXAS MANEUVER DIVISION.

Major Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., commanding the Texas Maneuver Division, under date of San Antonio, April 22, sent the following report to the War Department:

"Provisional Cavalry regiments organized, and their progress has been very satisfactory considering the assignment of over 400 horses and 500 recruits. Colonel Parker has requested ten days during which to continue close order instruction and horse training.

"Course B, Small-arms Firing Regulations, has been completed for recruits of all Cavalry regiments. The 9th Cavalry is now absent at Leon Springs, with an equipment board, to test proposed allowances for field service and permanent camp. The Field Artillery now at Leon Springs will complete its field firing by the end of the week.

"The Leon Springs reservation will be turned over to the 2d Brigade for maneuvers during next week. During the week following this reservation will be turned over to the Cavalry Brigade for maneuvers. The water supply at Leon Springs has proved inadequate for a larger command than one brigade at one time. All instruction much interfered with by weather conditions; only one pleasant day during the last week.

"Heavy wind and rain on night of April 21. Maneuver camp now a sea of mud. Wright and Curtiss aeroplanes will be officially tested next week, weather permitting."

Under the orders of the War Department, Colonel Parker, 11th U.S. Cav., on April 4, for the purpose of studying in a practical way the problem of reorganization of our Cavalry, temporarily organized his command into two provisional regiments. The regiment was brought up to full strength for this purpose, and the two detachments were designated the "First and Second Provisional Organizations of the 11th Cavalry," each simulating a regiment.

The orders were as follows: The first provisional organization, 11th Cavalry, will consist of Troops A, B, C, D, E and F, organized into two squadrons of three troops each—first squadron, Troops A, B and C; second squadron, Troops D, E and F.

The second provisional organization, 11th Cavalry, will consist of Troops G, H, I, K, L and M, organized into three squadrons of two troops each—first squadron, Troops G and H; second squadron, Troops I and K; third squadron, Troops L and M.

The administration and command of the regiment as a whole will remain, for the present, in the hands of the regimental commander. The machine-gun platoon is assigned to the third squadron, second provisional organization.

The following temporary assignments of field officers are made: To command the first provisional organization, Lieut. Col. W. C. Brown, U.S. Cav.; to the first squadron, first provisional organization, Major George W. Goode, 11th Cav.; to the second squadron, first provisional organization, Major Robert D. Walsh, 11th Cav.; to the first squadron, second provisional organization, Major Robert E. L. Michie, U.S. Cav.; to the third squadron, second provisional organization, Major De Rosey C. Cabell, 11th Cav. Owing to the lack of officers present, the staff at first will be limited. It will be as follows: One first lieutenant will be selected by the commander of each provisional organization as organization adjutant; one second lieutenant will be selected by the commander of each squadron as squadron adjutant.

In the case of service detaching a provisional organization or squadron from the regiment temporary details as quartermaster, commissary, etc., may be made. Assignment of organization sergeants major will be made later. Each provisional organization will have its own summary court and survey officer and its own guard. Its commander under the regimental commander will be responsible for the discipline, drill, instruction and police of his command.

The grandest military pageant ever seen in San Antonio was that on April 18, when some 8,500 officers and men were in line. There were six regiments of Infantry, two provisional regiments of Cavalry, one of Artillery, a battalion of Engineers and a company of the Signal Corps in the march. The troops were reviewed by Major General Carter, from the San Antonio Club.

The column, which was under command of Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, was made up as follows: Third Battalion of Engineers, without train; 1st Brigade of Infantry; 2d Brigade of Infantry; 3d Field Artillery; two provisional regiments of Cavalry, formed by the 11th, Company I of the Signal Corps, and the various ambulance organizations belonging to the regiments taking part. The uniform worn was olive drab. The review was very much appreciated by the thousands of citizens and carnival visitors, who had massed along every street through which the troops passed. The parade was the best military spectacle San Antonio ever had the pleasure of seeing.

The annual regimental dinner of the 11th U.S. Cavalry was held on the night of April 22 at the Menger Hotel. The tables were arranged in the hotel square around the fountain, and electric lights with yellow bulbs were placed over and around the tables and through the waters of the fountain. Yellow decorations were used throughout to represent the Cavalry color. The regimental standard and troop guidons were placed over and around the center fountain. After the menu the following toasts were given: "The Regiment," Col. James Parker; "The Soldier," Chaplain George J. Waring; "The New Squadron," Major G. H. Morgan; "The Regimental Patriarch," Capt. J. T. Haines; "The Detailed Staff," Capt. M. W. Rowell; "Rank and Command," Major De R. C. Cabell; "Leather," Capt. George T. Lanchorne; "Reorganization," Lieut. Col. W. C. Brown; "Where Art We At?" Major G. W. Goode; "The 11th Cavalry Hunt Club," Capt. Guy Cushman; "The Ladies of the Regiment," Lieut. D. A. Robinson. Toastmaster, Capt. H. A. White. The regimental band was placed on a platform at the south end of the square, and gave appropriate airs through the dinner. On one side of the square a number of vocal artists of the regiment were placed, balanced by the remaining artists on the opposite side, and improvised toasts in song were flung back and forth across the fountain. It was a great night.

## DIVISIONAL REVIEW.

A divisional review was held by Major General Carter April 22 on the drill field of the Maneuver Division. It was the third division review held, and the only command absent was the Artillery Brigade and part of Company D, Signal Corps, which are at Leon Springs. The troops, under command of Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, were on the move at four p.m. The 3d Bat-

talion of Engineers, under Major M. L. Walker, led the column with its pontoons and wagons. The 1st Brigade of Infantry, under Col. Walter S. Scott, followed, consisting of the 11th, 15th and 18th Regiments. Next came the 2d Infantry Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. M. P. Maus, consisting of the 13th and 22d Regiments. Behind it was the 3d Infantry Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt, made up of the 10th, 17th and 28th Regiments. The 17th, carrying the new Infantry pack, was the only organization with field equipment.

The Cavalry Brigade was commanded by Brig. Gen. W. S. Schuyler. It consisted of the 11th Cavalry in two provisional regiments, under Col. James Parker, and the 9th, under Col. John F. Guilfoyle. Company I, of the Signal Corps, followed with its reels of telegraph. Each regiment had its band and machine wire and wagons with telegraph outfit, gun platoon of two guns.

The 240 wagons rumbled by the reviewing stand four abreast, each with a tight cover of white or khaki canvas, drawn by a four-mule team. Between 10,000 and 15,000 visitors in automobiles, busses, carriages and afoot saw the review.

The health record of the division is splendid. While the number of sick cases is on an average of four per cent. of the garrison in the home posts, those on the drill ground thus far amount to only 1.60 per cent. Many of the cases in the camp are due to diseases brought in by recruits. Although many recruits have been received by the division, it is reaching war strength slowly. The entire division on April 23 numbered not quite 13,000 men. It is said to be probable that the division will remain in San Antonio until July 1. The deficiency appropriation is said to have been exhausted, and there is no money to move the troops, even if it were desirable so to do. For the last few weeks, according to Army officers, regimental requisitions are held up.

## MANEUVER NOTES.

The 1st Separate Brigade broke camp at Fort Crockett, Galveston, early April 20, and was on its way down Galveston Island by 7:40 o'clock on a twelve-mile hike. Orders issued by Brigadier General Mills were to the effect an imaginary enemy was supposed to have landed on the west end of Galveston Island for the capture of Galveston. An advance guard, under Lieut. Col. C. P. Townsley, consisted of the 1st and 2d Battalions, 2d Coast Artillery, machine-gun platoons, detachment Hospital Corps and one ambulance.

The main body followed the advance guard at a distance of 1,200 yards. Rations and forage for two days were carried. The soldiers went on hike equipped as they would be in a campaign. The brigade returned to Fort Crockett April 22, after a hot march along a rough road. The brigade, it is reported, entered Camp Crockett without a single man having dropped out on the road.

General Mills found Colonel Baron de Bode, of the Russian army, awaiting him. There were also Brig. Gen. Walter Howe and Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Duncan, U.S.A.

Lieut. Benjamin D. Foulois, U.S.A., of the Signal Corps, and Frank T. Coffin, the Wright aviator, after making a splendid endurance flight in the rain lasting one hour and thirty-eight minutes, were preparing for the ammunition carrying flight to Leon Springs on April 26 when an order came calling the flight off.

## WORK OF THE SIGNAL CORPS.

The Signal Corps of the U.S. Army on April 12 completed the task of putting a large part of the Texas border in touch by wireless with the headquarters of Major General Carter. This task was undertaken about ten days after the mobilization of the troops was finished. The wireless station at Eagle Pass already existed, but squads of Signal Corps men went down the Rio Grande east of Eagle Pass and established three field wireless stations about 100 miles apart. The most eastern station was placed near Minera, on the boundary near the point where the railroad crosses into Mexico at Laredo. Seven Signal Corps men, two of whom are operators, are posted at each of the three substations and at the Eagle Pass wireless mast. At each station are tents and one extra shelter for the patrolling soldier of the 3d or 4th U.S. Cavalry, who may happen to find himself overtaken by the dark or by storm. Three times a day each substation relays its report on through the others to the central station. Thence the reports are sent through the air over the prairie and desert to the tall mast behind General Carter's tent. Should Substation B, down in the cactus between Eagle Pass and Minera, report at two o'clock p.m. that a party of insurgents had been seen crossing the Rio Grande, General Carter would know that fact within ten minutes, though it would take a mounted courier several days to report the same news. The system, which was worked out by Major George O. Squier, in command of the Signal Corps at the division camp, provides for co-operation between the cavalrymen who are doing patrol duty and the signal men at the wireless stations. The Cavalry patrols ride two by two, each detail covering fifty miles of the border in a day, and each detail passing one going in the opposite direction during the twelve hours of daylight. Over all the 1,800 miles of river border the ground on the American side is traversed by a patrol twice each day. In the segment of territory already spanned by the wireless the patrols have orders to report to the nearest wireless station in the course of their long rides, and in case of emergency to break their patrol immediately and make for the wireless with all speed. Major Squier himself knows the ground thoroughly, for recently, says the New York Sun, he covered 140 miles on horseback along the Rio Grande in a tour of inspection to determine the location of the three substations. During the ride he saw only four human beings, and they were on the Mexican side of the river. There is not a town on the river from Eagle Pass to Minera. In accordance with the desire of Major Squier to extend the wireless system westward from Eagle Pass, two more Signal Corps companies were sent to the border, arriving at the division camp on April 12 from Nogales, Ariz., and Vancouver Barracks. It was the intention of Major Squier at that time to begin setting up a westward line of communication from Eagle Pass in the direction of El Paso, for it is the western part of Texas that now fronts the most troublesome section of Mexican soil. Minera, the most eastern wireless station, is about thirty miles west of Laredo. Eagle Pass is a little more than 400 miles east of El Paso as the crow flies. Henceforth, until the assembled Army moves, three reports daily will be sent to General Carter from the central station at Eagle Pass.

## MORE MILITIA FOR MANEUVERS.

Arrangements have been made by the War Department to send a third detail of National Guard officers to the Maneuver Division. They have been ordered to report at San Antonio and San Diego on May 11. Two hundred and three officers go to San Antonio and thirty-three to San Diego. The following is the list:

Alabama, six officers, five of line, one of staff; Arkansas, three line officers; Connecticut, five officers, three line, two staff; Delaware, one company officer, Infantry or Coast Artillery; District of Columbia, three line officers, one Signal Corps; Florida, two officers, Infantry or Coast Artillery; Georgia, five line officers, one medical officer; Illinois, eleven officers, one of them a Q.M. and one a medical officer; Indiana, four officers, one of them of the Signal Corps; Iowa, one major, one quartermaster, four company officers, Infantry; Kansas, three officers, one of the Medical Corps; Kentucky, three officers, one of the Medical Corps; Louisiana, three line officers; Maine, two line officers; Maryland, one line officer, one commissary and one Medical Corps; Massachusetts, eight line officers, one Q.M., one commissary and one medical officer; Michigan, six officers, one of the Medical Corps; Minnesota, five officers, one of the Medical Corps; Mississippi, three officers, one a Q.M.; Missouri, six officers, one of the Medical Corps; Nebraska, one line officer, one Medical Corps; New Hampshire, three line officers; New Jersey, four line officers, one commissary, one Signal Corps, one Medical Corps; New York, twenty-nine officers, three majors, one commissary, Infantry, seventeen company officers, Infantry or Coast Artillery, two troop officers, Cavalry, three battery officers, Field Artillery, two company officers, Engineers, one lieutenant colonel, Medical Corps; North Carolina, one Q.M., two company officers, one Medical Corps; North Dakota, one Q.M.; Ohio, nine line officers, one Engineers, one Medical Corps; Oklahoma, one line officer, one Engineers; Pennsylvania, seventeen line officers, one commissary, one Medical Corps; Rhode Island, one line officer, one major, Medical Corps; South Carolina, two line officers, one major, Medical Corps; South Dakota, one adjutant, Infantry; Tennessee, two company officers, Infantry; Texas, three line officers, one Q.M., one Medical Corps; Vermont, two line officers; Virginia, three line officers, one commissary, one Medical Corps; West Virginia, three line officers; Wisconsin, four line officers, one commissary, one Medical Corps.

Thirty-three officers from the Rocky Mountain and Pacific coast states go to San Diego: Arizona, two officers, one of the Medical Corps; California, three majors, Infantry, seven company officers, Infantry or Coast Artillery; Colorado, one company officer, Infantry; Idaho, one Q.M., one company officer, Infantry; Montana, one adjutant and one company officer, Infantry; New Mexico, one major, one Q.M. and one company officer, Infantry; Oregon, one commissary, Infantry, four company officers, Infantry or Coast Artillery, one major, Medical Corps; Utah, one adjutant, Infantry, one major, Medical Corps; Washington, two line officers, one Medical Corps; Wyoming, one adjutant, one company officer, Infantry.

## ARMY RELIEF SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Army Relief Society, Branch 1, was held on April 26 at the house of its president, Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, 2 West Fifty-third street, New York city. About forty members were present, and a more united and harmonious body of workers it would be hard to find. With the single purpose of caring for the widows and children of the Army, this society has gone steadily forward for ten years, with increasing prosperity and success, until it is now more than ever an efficient reliance for the men who go when duty calls; to lay down their lives for their country, if need be, feeling sure that a strong hand will be extended in case of need to the helpless ones they leave behind them.

The reports from each branch of the society were most satisfactory and the financial condition most encouraging, although there is need of increased funds to cover the educational work and the friendly assistance rendered to needy applicants. While the work of this society is charitable in the largest sense of that word, its aid is given to a class whose upright spirit of independence leads them to return every benefit to the extent of their ability. The treasurer reported nearly \$95,000 in the treasury, but the income of this amount is not sufficient to cover the aims of the society, which needs to be ready for the emergency which would be at once created by any active work of the Army.

One of the steady sources of income of the society is the very beautiful garden party given annually at Governors Island through the courtesy of the post commanders there. This year Major Gen. and Mrs. Grant and the officers and ladies of the island again cordially offer their co-operation in making the garden party the most beautiful outdoor fête given in or near New York and no doubt a substantial return for their charming and benevolent work will be added to the funds of the society. The garden party will be given on May 25, as has been heretofore noted.

Major Gen. and Mrs. Grant will hold a reception for all who attend. An interesting program of military events, including escort of colors, dress parade and manual of arms, bayonet exercise, an attack on the fort and an exhibition drill by the Signal Corps, to be followed with a concert by the 29th Infantry band, has been arranged. In case of inclement weather the booths will be transferred to the officers' clubhouse and carriages provided for the guests. Among the patrons and patronesses are the following: President and Mrs. Taft, Governor and Mrs. Dix, Mayor and Mrs. Gaynor, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Leutze, of the New York Navy Yard; Col. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Col. and Mrs. Hobart K. Bailey, U.S.A., Brig. Gen. and Mrs. James B. Burbank, U.S.A., Col. and Mrs. William C. Church, Major Gen. and Mrs. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Major Gen. and Mrs. T. H. Barry, U.S.A., Capt. and Mrs. F. M. Gibson, U.S.A., Mrs. Seward Webb, Mrs. Lindsay Fairfax, Miss Helen M. Gould, Mrs. Fabius M. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Stuart, Mrs. William Ludlow, Gen. and Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Gen. and Mrs. George Wingate and others. Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont is the president of the Army Relief Society. The officers of Branch No. 1 are: President, Mrs. Henry Bischoff; first vice president, Mrs. F. D. Grant; second vice president, Mrs. Malcolm Stuart; secretary, Miss Isabelle H. Hardie; treasurer, Mrs. Francis B. Jones.



## COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

In the case of Naval Constr. Sidney M. Henry, U.S.N., the Comptroller says: "The Act of March 3, 1909 (35 Stat., 754.), is as follows: 'The accounting officers of the Treasury are hereby authorized and directed to allow, in the settlement of accounts of disbursing officers involved payments made to officers of the Navy while on temporary leaves of absence since March 3, 1899, not involving detachment from duty, and not in excess of leaves of absence allowed by law to officers of the Army without reduction in pay.' The language of the above act does not make provision for allowing payments of salary in excess of proper rate to the officers receiving same, but only prevents the overpayments from being charged to the disbursing officers who made the payments. It was held in decision of May 4, 1909 (5 Comp. Dec., 688), that this act was for the benefit and protection of disbursing officers and does not authorize allowing the illegal payments to the officers who received them. See also decision of June 15, 1909, to the Secretary of the Navy (49 MS. Comp. Dec., 1267)."

In the case of Samuel Millmas, alias George Smith, the Comptroller says: "The claimant not having pleaded former acquittal for the same offense in bar of the accusation of the offense of which he was convicted, and having gone to trial without having pleaded or raised the question, he cannot raise the question now in a collateral proceeding before the accounting officers to recover pay which was forfeited by the sentence of the court-martial, and the fact that the court-martial which convicted him was composed of the same officers as the preceding one which it is alleged acquitted him in no way excused him from the necessity of pleading and proving a former acquittal if such be a fact. (People v. Bennett, 114 Cal., 59.) The bar of the statute of limitations was likewise a defense which the court-martial, in the exercise of its jurisdiction, was empowered to investigate and finally determine as distinguished from a fact upon which the jurisdiction of the court depended. I do not think such a question is to be determined by the accounting officers in a collateral proceeding by the claimant to recover pay forfeited by the sentence of the court-martial."

In reply to the Secretary of War the Comptroller April 13, 1911, says with reference to obtaining transportation for officers of the Army over the automobile line from Dagupan to Camp John Hay, P.I.: "When the decision of Jan. 18, 1911, was rendered it was understood that the Quartermaster's Department contemplated hiring an automobile for officers traveling under orders between said places, the same as was the case in the decision of Aug. 25, 1910, whereas it now appears that nothing more is contemplated than the hiring or securing of passage (a seat) on or in an automobile, the same as on a railroad train or steamboat. In other words, the Quartermaster's Department does not propose to hire the automobile itself for an officer of the Army on a mileage status, but only passage on or in it. The decision of Aug. 25, 1910, is determinative of the question that the transportation which may be furnished an officer on a mileage status, and charged against his mileage account at the rate of three cents per mile, is limited to that over established lines of common carriers, and that the hiring for such officers of extraordinary means of transportation, such as automobiles, carriages, etc., is not authorized. Upon the facts now appearing I am of opinion that the Quartermaster's Department may issue transportation requests for the entire journey from Manila to Camp John Hay, both by railroad and the automobile line, to officers of the Army on a mileage status, upon the same conditions as over other lines of common carriers by land or water, deductions to be made in mileage accounts of the officers as directed in the Mileage Law of June 12, 1906."

In the case of W. V. H. Rose, paymaster, U.S. Navy, the Comptroller says: "There are two ranks in the grade or office of paymaster, viz.: lieutenant and lieutenant commander. A paymaster is entitled to the pay and allowances of the advanced rank on the date on which he attains the higher rank, under the operation of a rule which has been of long established practice of advancing a staff officer's rank in accordance with the laws providing for precedence between officers of the Navy. Paymaster Rose was first notified by the Secretary of the Navy by letter dated Oct. 24, 1908, that he would be recognized and regarded as a paymaster holding the rank of lieutenant commander from Oct. 25, 1908. It was subsequently found that he did not attain the higher rank under the operation of the rule referred to until Dec. 15, 1908, and the Senate having consented to the advancement as of that date he became entitled to the advanced pay from that date only. He now contends that he should be allowed the pay and allowances of a lieutenant commander from Oct. 25 to Dec. 14, 1908, as a *de facto* officer, as was allowed to P.A. Paymaster Wertenbaker. The conditions are not the same. Mr. Wertenbaker was advanced from the office of assistant paymaster to the office of passed assistant paymaster, and it was held that he might retain the pay he had received as a *de facto* passed assistant paymaster. In this case Mr. Rose was not advanced from one office to another, but merely from one rank in an office to another. The office remained the same, that of paymaster. He was a *de jure* paymaster all the time."

## BULLETIN OF MILITIA NOTES, W.D.

A requisition for campaign badges for issue to the Organized Militia must be accompanied by a list, in duplicate, of officers and enlisted men entitled to the same.

An officer of the Organized Militia while engaged in superintending the construction of indoor rifle ranges in state armories is not entitled to receive the pay of his grade. The cost of the construction and equipment of shooting galleries in armories is a proper charge against the allotment for rifle practice.

The application of an enlisted man of the Organized Militia to attend a Service school of the Army must be approved by the governor of the state and accompanied by an agreement to attend the school and pursue the regular course of study thereat.

In assigning Militia officers to the mobile troops of the Regular Army maneuvering near San Antonio, Texas, it is considered advisable to authorize the attendance of only officers of the mobile arms of the Organized Militia, but states having no Infantry have been authorized to send company officers of Coast Artillery.

In order to constitute a rendezvous for drill or target practice a company, troop or battery should have at

least thirty-five enlisted men present, regardless of the actual strength of the organization.

The Colt automatic pistol, caliber .45, has been adopted by the War Department as the new type of pistol for officers and enlisted men in the military service. No order has been issued in regard to turning in the Service revolvers now in the possession of the various states, and the exchange of the new automatic pistols therefor without charge. The act making appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, contains a provision that automatic pistols will be issued to the various states, territories and the District of Columbia without cost, and when so issued the caliber .38 revolvers in the possession of the Organized Militia will be turned in to the Ordnance Department. It is thought that the new pistols will be available for issue to the Militia in about fifteen months.

Identification tags for the Army and the Organized Militia are furnished by the Quartermaster's Department of the Army, and the stamping outfit therefor by the Ordnance Department.

The expenditure needed to put a state range in proper shape for target practice constitutes a legitimate charge against its allotment.

## CHANGES IN ARMY UNIFORMS.

Brig. Gen. James B. Aleshire, Quartermaster General of the Army, has issued the following memorandum relative to changes in the uniforms of officers of the Q.M.D.:

The Secretary of War having approved the following changes in the uniform of officers belonging to the regular corps of the Quartermaster's Department, this information is circulated pending the promulgation by the War Department of these changes in a uniform order, viz.:

Enclosure No. 3 to letter of Quartermaster General to the Adjutant General, U.S.A., dated Feb. 27, 1911, showing modifications of G.O. 169, Aug. 14, 1907 (publishing regulations for the uniform of the U.S. Army), necessary to carry out the recommendations of the letter above referred to.

In Par. 18, line 8, after the word "officers" insert "excepting for the Quartermaster General." In line 10, after the word "wide," insert the following: "For the Quartermaster General the collar and cuffs on the sleeves will be made of buff velvet." For all other officers of the Q.M. Department the sleeves will have cuffs of buff cloth two and a half inches wide.

On page 11, before the subparagraph designated "For the Chief of Engineers," insert the following:

"For the Quartermaster General.—The same as that of general officers, with the following exceptions: Piping.—A piping of buff velvet one-eighth inch wide to be placed along the upper and outer edges of the lapels, continuing down the edges of the skirt to the bottom, and from top of back flaps in middle of back to bottom of skirt. Skirt facings.—To be of buff velvet, with one row of half-inch gold two line vellum thread lace placed quarter-inch from the outer edge of the buff velvet, following the vertical and horizontal lines, with a regulation gilt button placed in the lower corner of the buff velvet just inside the gold lace."

"For all other officers of the Quartermaster's Department.—The same as other officers, with the following exceptions: Piping.—A piping of buff cloth one-eighth inch wide to be placed around base of neck, above the edge of collar lace along top of collar, along front edges of collar, down the front edge of lapel, stopping at the bottom of coat, and from top of back flap in middle of back to the bottom of skirt. Skirt facings.—To be of buff cloth, with one row of half-inch gold wire two vellum lace placed quarter-inch from the outer edge of the buff cloth, following the vertical and horizontal lines, with a regulation gilt button placed in the lower corner of the buff cloth, just outside the gold lace."

In Par. 23, line 9, after the word "departments," insert the following: "Excepting the Quartermaster's Department." Before line 10 insert the words, "for officers of Quartermaster's Department—buff."

In Par. 24, line 5, after the word "trousers," insert the following: "In the case of the Quartermaster General the interval between the two stripes shall be buff velvet." In line 8, after the word "except," insert the following: "Quartermaster and." Immediately following the subparagraph designated "For Officers of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry," insert the following: "For all officers of the Q.M. Department—Of dark blue cloth, with stripes of buff cloth, one and a half inches in width, welted at the edges."

In Par. 25, line 2, after the word "except," insert the words "quartermasters and." In line 4, before the word "chief," insert the following: "Quartermaster General, the trousers shall be of dark blue cloth, with the addition of a stripe of buff cloth one and a half inches wide, welted at the edges, and for the."

The buff cloth should be obtained from the Philadelphia depot of the Quartermaster's Department to ensure uniformity of shade and material.

## NAVY ORDNANCE DUTY.

Before appointing a successor to Rear Admiral Newton E. Mason, who has asked to be relieved as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Secretary Meyer, through a board, intends to investigate the organization of the bureau. In a word, he proposes to determine whether the organization of the Ordnance Department of the War Department is suitable to the needs of the Navy. There is a disposition among even the line officers of the Navy to favor a permanent detail for the Ordnance Bureau like that of the Army. In announcing his intention to go into this subject the Secretary of the Navy gave out the subjoined statement:

Dept. of the Navy, Washington, April 27, 1911.  
From: Secretary of the Navy. To: Capt. Frank P. Fletcher, U.S.N., Aid for Materiel, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.  
Subject: Additional duty, senior member, board to report upon organization for performing ordnance duty in the Navy.  
You are hereby appointed senior member of a board of which Capt. Roy C. Smith, U.S.N.; Comdr. Nathan C. Twining, U.S.N.; Lieut. Comdr. Frank H. Clark, U.S.N.; Lieut. Comdr. Orton P. Jackson, U.S.N., are members, and Comdr. John M. Poyer, U.S.N., retired, member and recorder, to convene at the Navy Department at 10 a.m., May 1, 1911, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to report upon the best method of performing ordnance duty in the Navy. The board will consider and report in regard to the following matters:  
1. In view of the complexity of modern naval ordnance material, and in order to secure the highest efficiency in its design, manufacture and installation, should any modification in the present plan of temporary detail to ordnance duties be made? In this connection attention is called to the present system for ordnance work in the United States Army, and to what extent such a system could be advantageously

applied to naval ordnance under the present organization. The board will consider in this connection the facilities afforded the present ordnance class and the requirements demanded to fit them for future ordnance duties; also the advisability of selecting officers to be eligible for ordnance duty by qualifying examination and of assigning them to ordnance duty for a fixed term of years.

2. How can the present plan of entrusting the design, manufacture and installation of ordnance material to temporary details of sea-going officers be made most effective? In other words, what system of selecting and detailing officers for ordnance work will promote the requirement of the necessary special knowledge of ordnance on the part of a sufficient number of officers and will secure the highest efficiency in the performance of ordnance work in general?

3. What should be the organization of the Bureau of Ordnance in order best to secure the efficient performance of the work under its cognizance, with proper and graded responsibility on the part of the subordinate officers employed in and under that Bureau, and without imposing upon the Chief of the Bureau the excessive burden of details incident to the work of the Bureau, in order that the time and talents of that officer should be free to consider broader questions of efficiency and progress?

You will convene the board at the time, date and place specified. The members and recorder of the board have been directed to report to you for this duty. This is in addition to your present duties.

G. v. L. MEYER.

## THE CRUISE OF THE DELAWARE.

The U.S.S. Delaware, Capt. Charles A. Gove, arrived at Boston during the night of April 25, concluding her voyage to Chili of about 17,000 miles, in making which she consumed eighty-four days. She sailed from Hampton Roads on Jan. 31 bearing the body of the Chilean Minister. En route to Chili the Delaware stopped at Rio Janeiro and at Sandy Point, in the Straits of Magellan. On the homeward journey she made the stretch from Valparaiso to Rio without stop, and the stage from Rio to Boston also without stop. The long runs of the Delaware on this southern trip will have a marked effect in determining opinion as to the cruising radius of a ship of the Dreadnought type. It is now seen that a ship of her class could make the voyage from Boston to San Francisco at a good speed with only two stops for coal, and that she could make a run to a European coast and return independently of any coaling station. At a general cruising speed of ten knots an hour, her range of activities would be in the neighborhood of ten thousand miles.

Entirely apart from the effect upon our relations with Chili, the voyage of the Delaware was one of the most memorable in the annals of the American Navy, on account of its revelation of the cruising powers of the latest Dreadnoughts and the perfection with which present-day machinery operates. The Delaware arrived at Boston, coming direct from Rio Janeiro. A telegram received by Rear Admiral Cottman, commandant of the Boston Yard, from the commanding officer, Captain Gove, on April 26, said: "No repairs needed; engines, boilers, ship and personnel in excellent condition; ready for any duty. Yesterday, to test out bearings with ten boilers out of fourteen under forced draft, average 20.07 knots, for two and one-half hours. Everything worked well."

When the Delaware steamed into Boston a remarkable cruise was completed, comparable to nothing else in the annals of the American Navy than the cruise of the Oregon at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. The Delaware's cruise from Hampton Roads to Valparaiso and return was for the purpose of paying tribute to the memory of the deceased Minister from Chili to this country, whose body was taken in this fine ship to his home land. This 17,000-mile cruise followed almost immediately one of 9,000 miles to Europe and return via the West Indies, and was much longer than the Oregon's trip of about 14,000 miles.

The monster battleship of these days is not by any means so expensive in proportion to its power as were the battleships of the days of the Oregon. On the cruise that the Delaware has just finished the cost of coal per knot run was less than seventy per cent, of what it cost to drive the Oregon. On the Delaware they made over thirteen miles per gallon of oil. On the Oregon the oil consumption was less than on any other ship of her time, but they only made five miles for each gallon of oil. The Delaware's cost for oil was less than thirty per cent of that for the Oregon. The Oregon cost, including her armor, armament and equipment, over six million and a half dollars. The Delaware's gross cost was less than \$7,800,000. The increase was about eighteen per cent. The cost per ton was \$639.10 in the case of the Oregon and \$388.22 for the Delaware. The Delaware is almost twice the size of the Oregon, her displacement being 20,000 tons, while that of the old bulldog of the Navy was 10,286 tons. When they doubled the size of our battleships they nearly trebled the horsepower of the machinery. The Delaware's machinery came within less than 500 horsepower of developing 30,000 horsepower, while that of the Oregon was designed for 10,000. This is the power that each vessel developed at full speed, which, in the case of the Delaware, was 21½ knots. The Oregon's speed was somewhat less than 17 knots. But on the long cruises each of these vessels has steamed at a comparatively low rate, largely for reasons of economy. The Delaware averaged a little less than thirteen knots, while the average speed of the Oregon was about eleven knots.

The following despatch was sent to the Secretary of the Navy by Captain Gove on April 26: "Ship sails to-morrow, nine a.m., for full power trial trip. If Department designates any umpires it is requested they be on board at 8:30 a.m., April 27." The full power trial trip was scheduled for the Rockland course. No other ship of our Navy has ever had such a testing. To climax a voyage of 17,000 miles with a full power test is a feat that marks the vessel achieving it as one of the highest class.

The comments of the Valparaiso newspapers indicate that the visit of the U.S.S. Delaware to the Chilean port, March 11-21, was one of the most important ever made by a single vessel of our Navy to a South American city. The impression made by the courtesy of this Government in sending home the body of the dead Chilean Minister to Washington, Señor Diaz, in so splendid a ship was scarcely greater than that wrought by the pleasant relations established between the officers and men of the American battleship and the people of the Chilean port. The local press overflowed with commendatory notices of the Delaware, and the inhabitants were so determined to make the stay of the Americans one long to be remembered that it was only the east-iron resolution of Captain Gove that brought back his bachelors unmarried. Captain Gove realized his obligation to the sweethearts at home, for just before anchors were weighed he told some distinguished Chileans, as they went over the side of the ship: "If we stayed here another



day one of two things would happen: You would kill us with kindness, or all my officers would get married." El Union of March 13 noted the fact that after the body had been lifted to the dock the chaplain of the Delaware, a Catholic priest, stepped forward and said a prayer and blessed the remains as prescribed by the Catholic Church. "Most of the personnel of the Delaware," said El Union, "are Protestants, not more than 300 being Catholic. Notwithstanding, the Government of the United States did not forget that Señor Diaz was a Catholic and its respect for his feelings and religious faith prompted it to send a priest to accompany the remains to the Chilean shore." Then the Chilean paper speaks of the return to Valparaiso of the remains of the late president, Señor Pedro Montt, on board a Chilean warship and the denial of the request of the ecclesiastical governor to show respect for the dead, although Chili is a Catholic country. This treatment of the body of Señor Montt by his own people and that accorded the remains of Señor Diaz inspired El Union to say: "The contrast is quite curious and clearly demonstrates our intellectual culture."

El Dia of March 15 described the visit of President Luco and party to the Delaware. The presidential company was received amidships by Capt. Charles A. Gove and his executive officer, Comdr. W. W. Phelps, and there the other officers of the ship were presented. "The party then started on a tour through the ship. From the second bridge they were shown the ten twelve-inch guns all moving at once and pointing in the same direction. At an order of an officer command was given by telephone and immediately those terrible implements of war were set in motion. One thing was very noticeable. All commands were given in a low tone of voice and executed rapidly and perfectly amid perfect silence." An inspection of the living arrangements in the interior led to this comment: "Truly the officers and men enjoy the most perfect comfort aboard the great modern and powerful ship. After a period of toasting and refreshments in the Captain's cabin the party returned to the turrets and watched the dexterity with which the guns were handled. President Luco was on board for an hour and a half. Speaking of the departure of the Delaware on March 21, El Chileno said: "The Delaware departs, but leaves behind her many happy memories. We shall never forget the greatness of the delicate compliment shown to us in the bringing of the Chilean minister's remains to Chili, and many years will pass before the strong ties of friendship created between the officers and men of the superb ship Delaware and the Chilean people can be severed. The officers and men of the Delaware have won the gratitude of all who have visited her. Everyone on board, high and low, received the most courteous treatment. They seemed to have but one desire, to please and satisfy all; and they certainly succeeded, they can rest assured of that. \* \* \* Every visit of United States ships has left something of importance in Chili and opened new ways of promoting friendly relations without fear or suspicion on our part, but in justice it must be said that the visit of the Delaware has contributed more than anything else to the desired result, both because the sympathetic proof of high regard given by the great Republic of the United States has made a deep impression upon the mind of our people and because the officers and men of the Delaware have fulfilled their mission by their own personal, exquisite gallantry. Delaware, we make you promises that we can fulfill only in the future, but we Chileans are not ungrateful, and you can rest assured that the 'bon voyage' we give you on your departure is not given as mere formality, but arises from the depths of our hearts."

Just before sailing Captain Gove requested the Intendente to convey to His Excellency the President a beautiful picture of the Delaware. Among the incidents of the farewell was the visit of Captain Gove to Admiral Montt, Director General of the Chilean navy. The officers of the Delaware presented to the Circulo Naval a fine bronze picture of their ship. As the Delaware passed out she kept in wireless communication with the shore, and back and forth went messages of appreciation, congratulation and good wishes.

The Delaware has been selected by the Secretary of the Navy for special gunnery practice. When she returns from England the ship will be placed largely at the disposal of Lieutenant Commander Palmer, Director of Target Practice, who will conduct a series of experiments in target practice. Before making any important change in the target practice system for the fleet it will be tried on the Delaware. It is possible that some experiments like that which was made on the Texas will be conducted by the Delaware. The effect of atmospheric conditions on gunnery will be tested thoroughly.

The Delaware coaled at Boston and put to sea April 28 at nine a.m. to conduct a twenty-four-hour full power endurance test, upon the completion of which she will have standardization trials off Rockland, Me., which will occupy one or two days, and then return to Boston for docking. She will probably be in dock two days, and then will proceed immediately to New York, to fit out for a voyage to England, to participate in the naval review at Spithead on the occasion of the coronation of King George V. She will sail on this voyage about June 1, flying the flag of Rear Admiral C. E. Vreeland, U.S.N., a member of the Special Embassy to Great Britain for the coronation.

#### CLOSE OF A NAVAL ACADEMY INCIDENT.

Capt. J. M. Bowyer, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, on April 24 forwarded to Miss Mary H. Beers, daughter of Prof. Henry A. Beers, of Yale University, a letter of apology in regard to the recent incident at the Naval Academy when a member of the discipline department suggested to a midshipman who had been the escort of Miss Beers to a dance that she was not a suitable person to bring to a social function owing to the position which she held in the family of an officer of the Academy. Professor Beers said later that the apology was entirely satisfactory to the members of his family. With an acknowledgment to be sent to Captain Bowyer at once Professor Beers will consider the incident closed.

The apology was offered as a result of communications between Secretary of the Navy Meyer and Superintendent Bowyer, the latter volunteering to send the letter of apology when the facts in the case were reported to him. By direction of President Taft Secretary Meyer made an investigation of the affair. President Taft was interested because he studied under Professor Beers at Yale many years ago.

Representative Korbly, of Indiana, who read of the affair in the newspapers, wrote a letter to Secretary Meyer protesting against alleged snobbery at the Academy, and threatened to introduce a resolution in the House calling for the entire official correspondence in

the case. Secretary Meyer, in a letter of reply on April 22, said that he very much regretted the incident, which grew out of a misunderstanding of the status of the young lady. He quoted a letter from Captain Bowyer, who said:

"The Superintendent very much regrets that there was a misunderstanding of the status of Miss Beers by the person bringing this matter to the attention of the authorities, and also regrets that the incident should have been exploited and enlarged upon by the press, which has undoubtedly been a source of great embarrassment to the young lady in question. The Superintendent will be glad to make such public apology in reparation of this mistake as may be most acceptable to the young lady and her family."

Representative Korbly, in a letter to Secretary Meyer on April 24, said that the letter of apology from Captain Bowyer "cannot close the incident"; he desired "to know officially what took place and would very much like to have the correspondence pertaining to the subject matter." Secretary Meyer on April 25 sent to Mr. Korbly a complete report from Captain Bowyer, and said that the incident was closed so far as the Navy Department is concerned, and that it would seem due to the young lady and her family that they be spared the annoyance of further publicity.

A reply to Secretary of the Navy Meyer's letter was made by Representative Korbly April 26. The Indiana representative said:

"Since you have been kind enough to give me advice concerning this matter, I trust you will allow me to advise you that public opinion in the United States has established the status of the American workingwoman quite as firmly as the double finding of seven rear admirals of the United States, acting as a court-martial, has established the status of Captain Knight, of the United States Navy. Your assurance that the incident is closed, so far as the Navy Department is concerned, coupled with the suggestion that it is due to the young lady and her family that they be spared the annoyance of further publicity, suggests the following observation: 'That your solicitude for the young lady would probably have been more appreciated at a time when the embarrassment was not manifestly more your than hers.'"

Captain Bowyer's report on the incident, transmitted by Secretary Meyer to Mr. Korbly, said that Miss Beers was "discharged by Mrs. Tarrant on the day following the hop."

#### NAVAL ACADEMY PRACTICE CRUISE.

Assignments of the ranking officers of the three battleships to be used by brigade of midshipmen on the forthcoming summer cruise to foreign waters have been announced by the Naval Academy authorities. The squadron, which will be composed of the Iowa, Indiana and Massachusetts, will, according to the usual custom, be under the command of the commandant of midshipmen at the Academy. This duty will, therefore, fall to Comdr. Robert E. Coontz. The whole detail for the three vessels will be recruited from the complement of officers now on duty at the Academy, though the full list has not been completed. The ranking officers of the respective vessels have been chosen as follows:

Iowa—Comdr. Benjamin F. Hutchinson, commanding; Lieut. Comdr. Ralph E. Earle, executive; Lieut. Edward B. Fenner, navigator; Lieut. Alfred G. Howe, chief engineering officer.

Indiana—Comdr. Louis M. Nulton, commanding; Lieut. Comdr. William G. Briggs, executive; Lieut. William K. Riddle, navigator; Lieut. Comdr. John S. Graham, chief engineering officer.

Massachusetts—Comdr. George R. Marvell, commanding; Lieut. Comdr. E. P. Jessop, executive; Lieut. Comdr. William C. Cole, navigator; Lieut. C. P. Snyder, chief engineering officer.

The cruise will begin early in June.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U.S.S. Michigan minstrel and vaudeville company gave a very successful entertainment in the Grand Central Palace, New York city, on the night of April 22, to add to the funds of the Navy Relief Society. Among those occupying boxes were Capt. N. R. Usher, commanding the Michigan, and in his party were Mrs. Usher, his brother, Edwin Usher, Mrs. Sellers, Mrs. Noel and others. Rear Admiral E. H. C. Leutze, commander at the New York Navy Yard, with Mrs. Leutze, occupied an adjoining box. Others present were Comdr. C. P. Plunkett, Capt. William R. Rush, Capt. James T. Smith, Comdr. William R. Shoemaker, chief of staff of the Atlantic Fleet; Lieut. Comdr. T. T. Craven, Lieut. F. D. Burns and Mrs. Burns, Lieut. Comdr. B. B. McCormick and Mrs. McCormick and Lieut. Comdr. N. L. Jones. A handsome blue plush curtain, with "U.S.S. Michigan" across it, was raised at 8:30, and the show began. Part I. was the minstrels, Part II. was vaudeville and Part III. was a funny sketch entitled, "Easy Money." The managing staff were: S. Jacobs, chief gunner, U.S.N., general manager; N. Miller, chief yeoman, U.S.N., assistant manager; G. H. Merrill, bandmaster, U.S.N., musical director; R. M. Forsythe, musician, 2d class, U.S.N., assistant musical director; P. Coffey, electrician, 1st class, U.S.N., stage electrician; H. C. Clappison, electrician, 2d class, U.S.N., properties; R. Sessler, seaman, U.S.N., assistant properties; O. C. Reimer, seaman, U.S.N., wardrobe; E. D. West, musician, 2d class, U.S.N., assistant wardrobe; J. A. Nicol, carpenter's mate, U.S.N., stage carpenter; B. L. Crowell, electrician, 2d class, U.S.N., stage assistant. The performers, all belonging to the crew of the Michigan, were: W. W. Harrison, G. F. DeYung, W. McBride, J. A. Burke, W. J. Girard, W. F. Weingartner, F. McCormick, O. J. Wagner, G. McFarlane, W. J. Hagmayer, E. T. Jervik, J. P. Murray, J. L. Burns, O. F. Tenny, J. Koster, E. L. Todd, R. B. Boyce, H. D. Cornell, S. E. Wilkinson, F. Olney, W. R. Barnes, W. J. McGunagle. Those worthy of special note in the singing were Mr. Girard, McGunagle, Wilkinson and Mr. Hagmayer.

The naval Y.M.C.A. building at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., is completed, and was formally dedicated April 28. The new structure represents an outlay of \$35,000, and it will be used virtually as a clubhouse for the enlisted men. The work is not at an end by any means, as a large building, to cost something like \$350,000, is projected. The present one contains a lecture hall, reading room, bowling alleys, pool and billiard rooms, a gymnasium, baths, pool and so on. The dedication ceremonies included a full dress parade and drill and speeches by the men actively affiliated with the

movement. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Beekman Winthrop, Congressman McCreary, Captain Grant, the commandant of the yard, and Rear Admiral Pendleton participated in the ceremonies.

The U.S.S. Saratoga, New Orleans and Albany hurried forward to the relief of the stranded Pacific Mail steamship Asia, which went ashore north of Formosa April 23. The vessel later slid off the rocks into deeper water. The passengers, the crew and the mails were all safe. The Asia was a passenger steamship of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and was bound from Hong Kong for San Francisco. She was due at the latter port on May 19. She was built in 1883, and was of 4,680 tons burden.

Just to test the preparedness for foreign service of the battalion of U.S. marines on duty at Olongapo, P.I., under command of Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Pendleton, with Capt. A. B. Williams adjutant and Capt. W. E. Noa Q.M., an unlooked-for telegram was received by Colonel Pendleton at five o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 28, from Rear Admiral Hubbard, U.S.N., to prepare an expedition for distant foreign field service, to consist of 400 men, six field pieces and 200 tons of supplies. The telegram was sent by the Admiral from Manila and contained the information that a transport would be at Olongapo at six a.m., Wednesday, March 1, to embark a detachment. Hurriedly collecting a sufficient number of men, many of whom were out in the hills on practice marches and busy at various other duties, the officers organized four companies of 100 men each, and the necessary supplies and equipment were gathered. Among the equipment was an ambulance, two 3-inch field pieces and four Colt automatic rifles. Promptly at six o'clock a.m., March 1, the battalion was embarked on the Rainbow, which left Olongapo at noon the same day. No one in the expedition knew the destination of the ship, which arrived at Cavite at 6:30 p.m., March 1. The troops then proceeded to disembark, doing so in a heavy surf, which overturned some of the boats while they were attempting to gain the shore. No assistance was received from the land, and the troops were disembarked entirely by the ship's boats. Tents were pitched without delay, and the entire expedition, with its field pieces, ambulance and 200 tons of stores and equipment, was fully established in camp at 9:30 the same evening. As the landing was made after dark great difficulty was experienced. This maneuver, which was entirely successful, again proves the great mobility of the corps, and reflects great credit upon all concerned. The battalion re-embarked for the return trip to Olongapo March 3 on the Rainbow.

Rear Admiral Staunton, U.S.N., commanding the naval force now at Guantanamo, reports as follows as to the work of his command during the week ending April 22: "Most of the week was devoted to preparations for battle practice, which it is expected will be held on the return of the 5th Division from Guantanamo. All ships' crews had considerable exercise in boat sailing. Saturday afternoon a regatta was held by boats of the squadron, the entries for which were as follows: Nine sailing launches, sixteen cutters, eleven whaleboats and seven dinghies, each class of boat racing separately. The prize-winners were as follows: The Prairie's sailing launch, the Prairie's cutter, the Birmingham's whaleboat and the Solace's dinghy. The Marine Brigade, which is in camp on shore, had company and battalion drills, parades, instruction and inspections. The officers and enlisted men of the Marine Brigade were in training on the rifle range for regimental rifle teams. The health of the Marine Brigade continues very good, the average percentage of sick during the past week being forty-seven hundredths of one per cent. Instruction in swimming was continued, fifty-one men qualifying during the week."

The Russian Admiralty has ordered the naval authorities at Libau to begin preparations for the visit there in June of the Second Division of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet. The Foreign Office April 21, in reply to the notification that the naval division would visit Libau, informed the U.S. Embassy that Russia was exceedingly happy over the honor to be paid to the country.

The U.S. torpedo destroyer Walke, off the Rockland (Me.) course on April 22, easily exceeded contract speed requirements in a run which completed her standardization trials. After making groups of runs over the course at 27½ and 29½ knots she was sent five times over the course at top speed. The highest speed attained was 32.218 knots, while the average of the five top speed runs was 31.326 knots. The contract calls for a speed of 29½ knots. The maximum horsepower developed was 15,440. The Walke on April 23 had hour runs at 25 and 27½ knots, and on April 24 a run of four hours at full speed.

## THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.  
Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.  
Major Gen. William P. Biddle, Commandant, U.S.M.C.

#### LATE CHANGES IN NAVY SHIPS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Hannibal, sailed from Charleston, S.C., April 24, for navy yard, New York.  
Paducah, arrived at Cape Gracias-a-Dios April 23.  
Justin, sailed from San Diego April 25 for San Francisco.  
Vulcan, sailed from Guantanamo, Cuba, April 25, for Hampton Roads, Va.  
Dubuque, arrived at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.  
Buffalo, arrived at San Francisco, Cal., April 26.  
Bonita, arrived at Annapolis, Md., April 26.  
Dixie, sailed from Guantanamo, Cuba, for Cape Cruz, April 25.  
Cyclops, arrived at Hampton Roads, Va., April 27.  
Trippe, arrived at Newport, R.I., April 27.  
North Dakota, arrived at Tompkinsville, N.Y., April 27.  
Delaware, sailed from Boston, Mass., April 27, for Rockland, Me.

#### NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate April 20, 1911.

Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. Comdr. John H. Dayton to be a commander from March 4, 1911, to fill a vacancy.

The following carpenters to be chief carpenters from March 7, 1911, upon the completion of six years' service as carpenters: Thomas O. Corvill and Caleb Whitford.

Nominations sent to the Senate April 24, 1911.

Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. Adolphus E. Watson to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from March 4, 1911, to fill a vacancy.

The following machinists to be chief machinists from Dec. 29, 1910, upon the completion of six years' service as machinists: Herbert E. Fish and Barnett B. Bowie.

Mach. Bernhard Christensen to be a chief machinist from Jan. 1, 1911, upon the completion of six years' service as a machinist.



The following carpenters to be chief carpenters from March 7, 1911, upon the completion of six years' service as carpenters: Charles J. Kerr and Ernest L. Bass. Major Cyrus S. Radford, A.Q.M., Marine Corps, to be an assistant Q.M. with the rank of lieutenant colonel from Feb. 11, 1911, to correct his rank and title as confirmed on March 2, 1911.

Nominations sent to the Senate April 27, 1911.

Lieutenant, junior grade, to be a lieutenant: Reed M. Fawell, Midshipman to be an ensign: Arnold H. Vanderhoof.

#### NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate April 20, 1911.

#### Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. Charles E. Courtney to be a lieutenant commander. Lieut. Edward C. Kalbfus to be a lieutenant commander. Capt. Randolph C. Berkeley to be a major.

The Navy nominations which were sent to the Senate April 17, 1911, and appeared in our issue of April 22, page 1020, were all confirmed on April 24.

#### G.O. 108, APRIL 4, 1911, NAVY DEPT.

1. When any ship under the control of the Navy Department arrives within the territory of the United States, after having visited a foreign port or ports, the commanding officer thereof, or, in the case of a number of ships in company, the senior officer present shall inform the collector of such United States port of the arrival of the said ship or ships and shall hold such ship or ships subject to such customs inspection as the collector of the port shall be directed to make by the Treasury Department. Commanding officers shall see that no dutiable articles are landed until after such action has been taken by the collector of the port. If the first port visited be not a port of entry the provisions of this order shall be complied with at the first port of entry visited thereafter.

2. The commanding officer of each ship shall cause each person on board who has purchased or otherwise acquired articles abroad which he intends to land from the ship to furnish a list of such articles and the prices paid therefor, separately stating articles of wearing apparel and similar personal effects intended for their personal use and articles intended for others. All such articles shall be conveniently packed, ready for examination by the customs officials upon arrival.

3. The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the customs officers to examine and appraise such articles and to collect the duties accruing thereon, after allowing the \$100 exemption upon wearing apparel and similar personal effects intended for personal use, under the provisions of Treasury Department Circular dated March 14, 1911, a copy of which is appended to this order. No customs examination of baggage other than that so listed and presented for examination will be made.

4. A copy of the instructions issued to customs officers in regard to this matter is appended hereto.

5. The provisions of this order shall not be construed to delay the movements of any naval vessel engaged in the performance of her duty.

#### G.O. 109, APRIL 11, 1911, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Navy Department, G.O. 99, Jan. 3, 1911, relating to the appointment of paymaster's clerks, is hereby amended as follows, with the approval of the President of the United States: Strike out all of subparagraph (a) of Par. 1, and substitute therefor the following subparagraph: "(a) From persons with or without previous naval service, when the candidate is not less than twenty-one, nor more than thirty years of age; and from persons with previous naval service (other than as paymaster's clerk as provided in the next following paragraph), when the candidate is between thirty and thirty-five years of age and has had not less than five years' service in the Navy."

BEEKMAN WINTHROP, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

#### G.O. 110, APRIL 12, 1911, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The several conventions adopted by the Second Peace Conference at The Hague, 1907, which have been ratified or adhered to by the United States and proclaimed by the President, will shortly be published in a bound volume, entitled, "Hague and Geneva Conventions," for the information and guidance of the naval service. This publication will not be issued to all officers of the Service, but will be placed in all ships' libraries and other places for convenient reference.

"The Convention with Respect to the Laws and Customs of War on Land" and "The Convention for the Adaptation of Maritime War of the Principles of the Geneva Convention of August 22, 1864," both signed at The Hague July 29, 1899, are published as they remain in force between the states which ratified or adhered to them, but which have not ratified or adhered to the conventions relating to the same subjects adopted by The Hague Conference of 1907.

"The Convention for the Exemption of Hospital Ships in Time of War from the Payment of all Dues and Taxes Imposed for the Benefit of the State," signed at The Hague Dec. 21, 1904, and "The Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Sick and Wounded of the Armies in the Field," signed at Geneva July 6, 1906, are also republished.

G.O. 151, Feb. 15, 1904, Pars. (a) and (b), G.O. 50, July 16, 1907, and G.O. 54, Sept. 4, 1907, being superseded by the present publication of the four conventions last named, are hereby canceled.

G. v. L. MEYER, Secretary of the Navy.

#### S.O. 95, MARCH 30, 1911, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Announces the death of Rear Admiral John Charles Fremont, U.S.N., at Boston, Mass., on March 7, 1911, which we have heretofore noted.

#### S.O. 96, APRIL 10, 1911, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The commanding officer of the Marine Brigade, Camp Elliott, Panama Canal Zone, has been placed in charge of the wireless telegraph stations at Colon and Porto Bello. All communications in regard to those stations shall be forwarded through that officer.

BEEKMAN WINTHROP, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

#### S.O. 97, APRIL 13, 1911, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Marine Camp at Puerto Rico, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, will hereafter be known as Camp Meyer.

BEEKMAN WINTHROP, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

APRIL 21.—Lieut. Comdr. J. R. Edie detached duty Navy recruiting station, Baltimore, Md.; to duty New Hampshire as executive officer.

Lieut. Comdr. A. MacArthur detached duty Louisiana; to duty command McColl.

Lieut. Comdr. D. E. Theelen detached duty as fleet engineer, U.S. Pacific Fleet; to duty navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Campbell to duty as first lieutenant North Dakota.

Lieut. Comdr. J. T. Tompkins detached duty command McColl; to duty Louisiana as executive officer.

Lieut. Comdr. N. L. Jones detached duty as aid on staff, commander-in-chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet; to duty North Dakota as navigator.

Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Schofield detached duty New Hampshire; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. L. Chadwick detached duty Franklin; to duty New Hampshire as first lieutenant.

Lieut. J. K. Taussig detached duty as aid on staff, commander, Second Division, U.S. Atlantic Fleet; to duty Louisiana.

Lieut. P. E. Dampman to duty Navy recruiting station, Baltimore, Md.

Lieut. (J.G.) W. B. Howe detached duty Pennsylvania; to temporary duty Wisconsin, and duty Maine when placed in commission.

Ensign K. Heron detached duty Idaho; to duty Castine for instruction.

Ensigns C. R. Hyatt and W. R. Carter detached duty Minnesota; to duty Castine for instruction.

Ensign J. T. B. Stapler detached duty Rhode Island; to duty Castine for instruction.

Ensign F. R. Berg detached duty Mississippi; to duty Castine for instruction.

Midshipman T. E. Van Metre detached duty North Dakota; to duty Castine for instruction.

Chief Mach. A. A. Smith detached duty Colorado; to home and wait orders.

Mach. O. P. Oraker detached duty navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to duty Colorado.

APRIL 22.—Lieut. W. E. Eberle detached duty Vermont; to duty Mayflower.

Lieut. S. O. Hooper to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Chief Bisan. P. Emery detached duty Uncas; to temporary duty Franklin.

Btan. W. J. Drummond to duty command Uncas. Btan. W. F. Mead detached duty Lancaster; to duty Uncas.

Chief Gun. B. P. Donnelly detached duty Idaho; to home and wait orders.

Chief Gun. G. W. Phillips detached duty Olympia; to duty Idaho.

Chief Gun. E. T. Austin detached duty naval training station, Newport, R.I.; to duty Mississippi.

Chief Gun. T. F. Clark detached duty Mississippi; to home and wait orders.

Chief Gun. W. J. Foley detached duty works of E. W. Bliss Company, Brooklyn, N.Y.; to duty Mississippi.

Chief Gun. H. Ernest detached duty Mississippi; to home and wait orders.

Gun. J. H. Bell to duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Mach. J. E. Jones to temporary duty Independence.

Chief Carp. P. C. Le Pine detached duty navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to duty Mississippi.

Chief Carp. F. J. Harte to duty navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Chief Carp. C. E. Richardson detached duty Franklin; to duty Idaho.

Chief Carp. W. J. Wren detached duty Idaho; to home and wait orders.

Chief Carp. G. Helms detached duty New Hampshire; to home and wait orders.

Chief Carp. T. S. Miller detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to duty New Hampshire.

Carp. F. G. McKay detached duty Mississippi; to home and wait orders.

APRIL 24.—Lieut. Comdr. G. W. Williams detached duty command Atlantic Torpedo Fleet; to duty as inspector of ordnance in charge, naval torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

Lieut. Comdr. O. S. Kempf to duty as navigator Michigan. Lieut. Comdr. D. F. Sellers to duty as first lieutenant Michigan.

Lieut. F. T. Evans detached duty naval training station, Newport, R.I.; to duty Michigan as ordnance officer.

Act. Asst. Surg. J. H. Payne appointed an acting assistant surgeon in the Navy from April 20, 1911.

APRIL 25.—Rear Admiral C. J. Badger detached temporary duty Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to duty command 2d Division, U.S. Atlantic Fleet on board Louisiana.

Lieut. Z. H. Madison detached duty connection General Board, Washington, D.C.; to duty navy yard, New York, N.Y., connection fitting out Florida, and duty as ordnance officer when placed in commission.

Lieut. A. B. Cook detached duty South Carolina; to home and wait orders.

Chief Btan. P. Herbert detached duty Pennsylvania; to duty Glacier.

Chief Btan. W. Juraska detached duty Glacier; to home and wait orders.

Btan. M. H. Eldridge detached duty Independence; to duty Pennsylvania.

Chief Btan. F. C. Bowers, retired, died at Hartford, Conn., April 17, 1911.

APRIL 26.—Lieut. S. B. Smith detached duty command Octopus; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. C. E. Wood to duty Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.

Lieut. R. S. Holmes detached duty North Dakota; to duty inspector of ordnance, Midvale Steel Company, Nicetown, Pa.

Lieut. S. C. Rowan detached duty inspector of ordnance, Midvale Steel Company, Nicetown, Pa.; to duty Delaware.

Ensign L. P. Warren detached duty command Viper; to duty connection Reserve Torpedo Division, Charleston, S.C.

Ensign R. A. Burg detached duty command Tarantula; to duty Castine.

Ensign A. H. Miles detached duty command First Submarine Division and command Cuttlefish; to duty command Octopus.

P.A. Paymr. J. E. McDonald detached duty Dolphin; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Paymr. J. H. Knapp detached duty navy yard, Washington, D.C.; to duty Dolphin.

Chief Btan. E. H. Eycke placed upon the retired list of officers of the Navy from April 22, 1911.

Note.—Capt. E. B. Magruder placed upon the retired list of officers of the Navy from April 28, 1911; detached duty navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to home.

Chief Gun. R. E. Simonson placed upon the retired list of officers of the Navy from April 22, 1911.

Gun. G. Sherer detached duty Mississippi; to temporary duty Wisconsin, and duty Maine when placed in commission.

Chief Carp. W. J. Wren to duty navy yard, New York, N.Y. Paymr. Clerk R. B. Bolles appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy; duty Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.

Paymr. Clerk T. A. Henry appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy; duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Paymr. Clerk M. S. Hirsch appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy; duty assist settlement accounts, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Note.—Mach. O. J. McCorkle died at Ukiah, Cal., April 25, 1911.

APRIL 27.—Comdr. J. W. Oman detached navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to command Tacoma.

Comdr. C. A. Brand detached commandant, Naval Station, Culebra, P.R.; to home and wait orders.

Comdr. G. F. Cooper detached command Marietta; to home and wait orders.

Comdr. G. N. Hayward detached Third Lighthouse District, Tompkinsville, N.Y.; to command Marietta.

Comdr. A. H. Davis detached command Tacoma; to special duty Navy Department.

Lieut. Comdr. F. N. Freeman detached command Reserve Torpedo Divisions, Charleston, S.C.; to special duty Navy Department.

Lieut. W. H. Toaz detached Buffalo; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. R. W. Vincent detached California; to Buffalo as executive officer and navigator.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. E. Pond to Buffalo.

Ensign H. M. Hitchcock detached Idaho; to Marietta.

Mdsn. E. R. Leonard detached Preble; to home and resignation as a midshipman accepted, to take effect May 13, 1911.

Asst. Paymr. H. C. Gwyther detached Bureau of Supplies and Accounts; to Utah, under instruction, when placed in commission.

Chief Mach. H. Smith detached Vermont; to home and wait orders.

Chief Carp. T. S. Twigg detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to Buffalo.

Paymr. Clerk G. P. Seifert appointed a paymaster's clerk, duty Naval Station, New Orleans.

#### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

APRIL 21.—Second Lieut. T. G. Hunter, jr., detached Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C.; to Marine Officers' School, Fort Royal, S.C., for instruction.

APRIL 25.—Capt. Harry Lee detached U.S.S. New Hampshire; to command marine detachment, U.S.S. Louisiana.

Capt. E. T. Fryer detached U.S.S. Louisiana; to command marine detachment, U.S.S. New Hampshire.

Capt. W. G. Fay, A.D.C., Inspector of Target Practice, to Marine Corps Rifle Range, Winthrop, Md., for duty relative to target practice.

APRIL 27.—First Lieut. H. C. Judson arrived in the United States and to Marine Barracks, navy yard, New York, N.Y., for duty.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

APRIL 14.—First Lieut. of Engrs. C. G. Porcher granted seven days' extension of leave.

APRIL 15.—First Lieut. of Engrs. M. A. Doyle detached from the Tahama and ordered to the Thetis at Honolulu, Hawaii.

APRIL 17.—A board is convened to meet at the Treasury

Department for the examination of the papers of candidates for cadet engineers in the Revenue Cutter Service. Detail for the board: 1st Lieut. of Engrs. J. E. Dorry, Constr. J. Q. Walton, 1st Lieut. of Engrs. Hermann Kotschmar.

First Lieut. of Engrs. J. E. Dorry directed to proceed to Washington, D.C., on official business.

A Revenue Cutter Service retiring board is convened to meet at the Woodbury, Washington, D.C., on April 19, for the examination of Capt. Commandant Worth G. Ross. Detail for the board: Senior Capt. W. E. Reynolds, Engineer-in-Chief C. A. McAllister, Asst. Surg. Gen. W. J. Pettus, Capt. J. H. Brown, Passed Asst. Surg. L. L. Lumsden, 2d Lieut. F. L. Austin, recorder.

Capt. J. H. Brown to proceed to Washington, D.C., on official business.

Senior Capt. W. E. Reynolds to proceed to Washington, D.C., on official business.

APRIL 18.—First Lieut. of Engrs. C. A. Wheeler detached from the Yamacraw upon the expiration of leave of absence and ordered to the Onondaga.

First Lieut. of Engrs. W. E. Maccoun detached from the Onondaga upon relief and ordered to the Yamacraw.

APRIL 19.—Capt. E. P. Bertholf granted ten days' further extension of leave.

APRIL 21.—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte granted eight days' leave, commencing April 23.

First Lieut. J. H. Crozier detached from the Yamacraw and ordered to the Tascara.

Second Lieut. L. L. Bennett detached from the Mohawk and ordered to the Tascara.

Third Lieut. W. N. Derby detached from the Seneca and ordered to the Tascara.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. W. H. Doron detached from the Seminole and ordered to the Tascara.

APRIL 22.—First Lieut. L. C. Corvill ordered to temporarily command the Yamacraw.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. S. B. Orne granted thirty days' extension of leave.

Capt. H. B. West granted ten days' extension of leave.

Capt. J. C. Cantwell granted ten days' extension of leave.

APRIL 24.—First Lieut. L. C. Corvill ordered to resume duties on Seminole upon relief.

APRIL 25.—Second Lieut. of Engrs. J. W. Glover detached from the Woodbury upon relief and ordered to the Department for special temporary duty in the office of the Engineer-in-Chief.

First Lieut. of Engrs. W. E. Maccoun, orders to the Yamacraw amended so that, upon relief, detached from the Onondaga and ordered to the Woodbury.

APRIL 26.—First Lieut. J. H. Crozier granted five days' leave en route to Milwaukee.

First Lieut. F. C. Billard granted fifteen days' leave, from April 11.

#### REVENUE CUTTER NOTES.

The examining board convened for the examination of candidates for cadet engineers in the Revenue Cutter Service has submitted its report to the Department. Eighteen candidates took the examination, but out of this number only two were successful in passing. The names of the successful candidates are: Mayson W. Corbett, of Ann Arbor, Mich., and Ellis R. Reed-Hill, of Detroit, Mich. The successful candidates will be ordered to the school of instruction at New London in time to take the summer cruise on the Itasca.

The proceedings of the retiring board for the examination of Capt. of Engrs. E. P. Webber has been approved by the President, and as the result of the examination Captain Webber will be retired from active duty.

The following confirmation has been made by the Senate: First Lieut. Cecil M. Gabbell to be first lieutenant from Nov. 10, 1910; 2d Lieut. Roy P. Munro to be second lieutenant from the same date. Temporary commissions were issued these officers pending the present session of Congress.

Retirement from active duty of Capt. of Engrs. E. P. Webber will create a vacancy for the promotion of 1st Lieut. of Engrs. A. J. Howison, 2d Lieut. of Engrs. Charles B. Root and 3d Lieut. of Engrs. Sydney B. Orne.

The bid of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., Newport News, Va., was, on April 26, accepted by the Secretary of the Treasury. The amount of the bid for two cutters is \$240,000 each. The Newport News Company was the only competitor for the construction of the vessels to be constructed. The vessels to be constructed are, in some degree, modified as originally designed, but will have many of the features embodied in the original designs, although will not be as large by something like 250 tons.

Lieut. F. C. Billard, aid to Captain Commandant, Washington, D.C., has returned to his duties after a severe attack of the gripple.

The Treasury Department has received a report from the commanding officer of the Snohomish, Capt. F. J. Haake, U.S.R.C.S., setting forth the gallant act performed by Water Underhill, 2d Lieut. of the revenue cutter Snohomish, in saving from drowning W. H. Carey, a citizen of Port Angeles, Wash., by jumping into the water at great risk. The report shows that on account of the darkness of the night and distance of the water below the dock and the fact that the water surrounding the dock was full of submerged piling, great risk was incurred by Mr. Rowell in jumping into the water. The Department has commended Water Tender Rowell for his daring deed.

The board convened for the examination of Capt. Worth G. Ross for retirement found him incapacitated for active service and the President, on April 21, approved the findings of the board and directed the retirement of Captain Ross from active service, to take effect April 30, on which date he will be relieved from his duties as head of the Revenue Cutter Service. Captain Ross will make his home for the present at New Bedford, Mass.

The commanding officer of the Tascara, at Milwaukee, Wis., has been directed to select a crew for that vessel and place her in commission as soon as possible, as it is desired to have the Tascara on duty upon the opening of navigation on Lake Michigan.

The revenue cutter Manning sailed from Port Townsend on April 27 for service in Alaskan waters.

#### VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

AOUSHNET—Capt. C. E. Johnson. Woods Hole, Mass. ALGONQUIN—Capt. S. B. Winram. San Juan, P.R.

ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. Portland, Me. ARAPAHO—Capt. J. M. Moore. Baltimore, Md.

ARIZONA—2d Lieut. E. G. Alexander. Port Townsend, Wash. BEAR—Capt. J. G. Ballinger. San Francisco, Cal.

CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley. At New York. COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—Master's Mate H. S. Manson. New Orleans, La. FORWARD—Capt. A. L. Gamble. At Key West, Fla.

GOLDEN GATE—2d Lieut. of Engrs. W. L. Maxwell. San Francisco. GRESHAM—Capt. P. H. Ueberroth. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—Master's Mate J. R. Dunn. Baltimore, Md. HARTLEY—2d Lieut. of Engrs. W. L. Maxwell. San Francisco.

HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley. At New York. ITASCA—Practice cutter. Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. At New London, Conn.

MACCOUN—Capt. B. L. Reed. San Francisco, Cal. MACKINAC—Lieut. P. H. Scott. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—Master's Mate J. M. Bradley. New York. MANNING—Capt. K. W. Perry. Astoria, Ore.

MOHAWK—Capt. S. M. Landrey. Tompkinsville, N.Y. MORRILL—Capt. E. P. Bertholf. Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Norfolk, Va. PALMER—2d Lieut. J. G. Berry. Galveston, Texas.

RUSH—1st Lieut. B. M. Chiswell. San Francisco, Cal. SEMINOLE—Capt. R. O. Crisp. Wilmington, N.C.

SENECA—Capt. G. O. Carmine. Tompkinsville, N.Y. SNOHOMISH—Capt. F. J. Haake. Neah Bay, Wash.

TAHOMA—Capt. W. W. Joyner. Port Townsend, Wash. THETIS—Capt. O. S. Cochran. Honolulu, Hawaii.

TUSCARORA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Milwaukee, Wis. WINDOM—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. Galveston, Texas.

WINNISIMMET—Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd. Boston, Mass. WINONA—Capt. F. A. Levia. At Gulfport, Miss.

WISSAHICKON—Lieut. of Engrs. A. J. Howison. Philadelphia, Pa. WOODBURY—Capt. F. S. Van Boekerk. Eastport, Me.

YAMACRAW—Capt. H. B. West. Savannah, Ga.



## THE SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

## FIRST (SPECIAL) SESSION.

A bill to replace 5,000 civilian employees in the proposed consolidated Supply Corps of the Army by an equal number of enlisted men, and to replace 2,000 enlisted men of the line of the Army now detailed to the supply departments, by men to be enlisted for that purpose was introduced April 27 by Representative Hay, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs. To the Secretary of War is left the determination of the age limit under which civilian employees may be permitted to enlist.

If there is any general legislation passed at this session of Congress, aside from that which is on the regular Democratic caucus program, a bill authorizing the detail of Major Bailey K. Ashford, Med. Corps, U.S.A., as director of the Health Department of Porto Rico will be put through the House and Senate. The first hearing of the session granted by the House Military Committee was to Governor Colton, of Porto Rico, and Brig. Gen. Clarence Edwards, U.S.A., Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, who appeared in advocacy of this measure.

The formation of committees of the Senate is about complete. The principal Service committees follow:

Appropriations—Warren, chairman; Perkins, Galinger, Curtis, Gamble, Smoot, Nixon, Dixon, Bourne, Wetmore, Tillman, Foster, Culberson, Martin, Overman, Owen, Smith (Maryland).

Military Affairs—Du Pont, chairman; Warren, Dixon, Briggs, Brown, Guggenheim, Bristow, Jones, Lorimer, Foster, Johnston (Alabama), Clarke (Arkansas), Taylor, Chamberlain, Hitchcock, Williams.

Naval Affairs—Perkins, chairman; Penrose, Wetmore, Clapp, Lodge, Smith (Michigan), Page, Poindexter, Tillman, Smith (Maryland), Thornton, Swanson, Bryan, Johnson (Maine).

## BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. Res. 21, Mr. Culberson.—Resolved, It is the sense of the Senate: (1) That intervention by the United States in the existing revolution in Mexico would be without justification and contrary to the settled principles of this Government of non-interference in the domestic concerns of other countries; (2) that the extent to which the United States should go in the present emergency in Mexico is to enforce their neutrality laws with vigor and fully protect life and property within their limits along the Mexican boundary line. The rights of citizens of the United States residing in Mexico are those of neutrals in belligerent territory.

S.J. Res. 19, Mr. Thornton (for Mr. Foster).—Authorizing the Secretary of War to return to the state of Louisiana the original ordinance of secession.

S. 319, Mr. Warren.—Authorizing payment to Emory Scott Land of \$593.41, in full compensation for payment made by him for medical expenses incurred while on duty at the navy yard, New York, as assistant naval constructor Aug. 4 to Aug. 28, 1910, inclusive.

S. 1337, Mr. Cummins.—To appoint Lloyd L. R. Krebs, late a captain in the Medical Corps of the U.S. Army, a major in the Medical Corps on the retired list, and increasing the retired list by one for the purposes of this act.

S. 1339, Mr. Cullom.—For the promotion of Capt. Lewis D. Greene, of the Regular Army of the United States.

S. 1374, Mr. Jones.—Giving to the soldiers and sailors of the wars of the United States a preference right to enter lands hereafter thrown open to settlement and entry.

S. 1380, Mr. Fletcher.—To authorize the location of a branch home for disabled volunteers in Florida.

S. 1505, Mr. Penrose.—That any retired officer of the Navy whose promotion to the next higher grade has been due, but failed to receive such promotion on the active list by reason of physical disability incident to the service, and who has been advanced on the retired list by authority of an Act of Congress shall, if otherwise eligible under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 29, 1910, (Vol. Statutes at Large, page 554), and notwithstanding the fact that such officer has been heretofore advanced on the retired list by virtue of an Act of Congress, be entitled to the rank and retired pay of one grade above that now held by such officer on the retired list.

S. 1613, Mr. Thornton (for Mr. Foster).—Authorizing the President to appoint Francis Asberry Aul, late a first lieutenant of the 9th Regiment, U.S. Infantry, as a first lieutenant of Infantry.

S. 1623, Mr. Gamble.—Authorizing the purchase of additional lands for the Fort Meade Military Reservation, in the state of South Dakota, and making appropriation therefor.

H.J. Res. 73, Mr. Byrns, of Tennessee.—Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it is, and always has been, a fundamental principle of this Government that the rights of its citizens shall not be impaired at home or abroad because of religious belief; that this Government concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens, without regard to religious belief; that this Government will not negotiate as to a party to any treaty which discriminates, or which by one of the parties thereto is construed to discriminate, between American citizens on the ground of religious belief; that the Government of Russia has violated the treaty between the United States of America and Russia concluded at Saint Petersburg Dec. 18, 1832, by constraining that part of Art. I thereof, which says that the inhabitants of the respective states "shall be at liberty to sojourn and reside in all parts whatsoever of said territories in order to attend to their affairs, and they shall enjoy to that effect the same security and protection as natives of the country wherein they reside, on condition of their submitting to the laws and ordinances there prevailing, and particularly to the regulations in force concerning commerce," to mean that American citizens of Jewish faith are subject in Russia to the same class restrictions that Russia imposes upon Russian inhabitants of Jewish faith, by declining to permit American citizens of Jewish faith to sojourn and reside in Russia in order to attend to their affairs and to enjoy to that effect the same security and protection as non-Jewish native Russians, and by refusing to honor American passports issued to American citizens of Jewish faith; that in the judgment of the Congress the said treaty, for the reasons aforesaid, ought to be terminated at the earliest possible time and be no longer in force; and that to this end the President be, and he hereby is, directed to give notice to the government of Russia that the treaty aforesaid will be of no force and effect upon the expiration of the year which shall commence after the date of such notification.

## SERVICE AND CITIZENSHIP.

H.R. 4668, Mr. Hayes.—To amend the naturalization laws provides as follows:

"That Sec. 4 of the Act approved June 29, 1906, entitled 'An Act to establish a bureau of immigration and naturalization, and to provide for a uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States,' is hereby amended by adding two subdivisions to read as follows:

"That any alien, of the age of twenty-one years and upward, who has enlisted, or may hereafter enlist, in the Armies of the United States, either the Regular or Volunteer forces, or in the United States Navy or Marine Corps, or in the Revenue Cutter Service, or who is serving or has served on board a merchant or fishing vessel of more than twenty tons burden, may, after three years of such service, while still in the Service or within six months after an honorable discharge therefrom, petition for naturalization in any court authorized to grant citizenship; and the honorable discharge certificate of such alien from the service of the United States, or a certificate of such three years' service and good conduct

during that time signed by a commissioned officer under whom he is serving, or the master of said vessel, and the affidavits of two credible witnesses, citizens of the United States, identifying the applicant as the person named in the certificate presented, shall be deemed competent and sufficient proof of the residence and good moral character required by law, and either the original or a verified copy of such discharge shall be attached to and made part of the petition; such applicant shall not be required to prove one year's residence within the state in which he files his application to become a citizen; and the petition of any such alien shall be docketed and final hearing had thereon by the court immediately, or at the convenience of the court.

That every seaman, being an alien, shall, after his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States, and after he shall have served such three years upon such merchant or fishing vessel of the United States, be deemed a citizen of the United States for the purpose of manning and serving on board any such merchant or fishing vessel of the United States, anything to the contrary in any Act of Congress notwithstanding; but such seaman shall, for all purposes of protection as an American citizen, be deemed such after the filing of his declaration of intention to become such citizen."

Sec. 2. That Secs. 2166 and 2174 of the Revised Statutes of the United States of America, and so much of an Act approved July 26, 1894, entitled 'An Act making provisions for the Naval Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, and for other purposes,' being chapter 165 of the Laws of 1894 (28th Statutes at Large, page 124), reading as follows: 'Any alien of the age of twenty-one years and upward who has enlisted or may enlist in the U.S. Navy or Marine Corps, and has served or may hereafter serve five consecutive years in the U.S. Navy or one enlistment in the U.S. Marine Corps, and has been or may hereafter be honorably discharged, shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States upon his petition, without any previous declaration of his intention to become such; and the court admitting such alien shall, in addition to proof of good moral character, be satisfied by competent proof of such person's service in and honorable discharge from the U.S. Navy or Marine Corps'; and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this act are hereby repealed; but nothing in this act shall repeal or in any way enlarge Sec. 2169 of the Revised Statutes; That for the purposes of the prosecution of all crimes and offenses against the naturalization laws of the United States which may have been committed prior to this act the statutes and laws hereby repealed shall remain in full force and effect: Provided further, That as to all aliens who, prior to Jan. 1, 1886, served in the Armies of the United States and were honorably discharged therefrom, Sec. 2166 of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall be and remain in full force and effect, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

H.R. 5149, Mr. Kinkaid, of Nebraska.—That in the administration of the laws of the United States any person who was honorably discharged from his last contract of service as an officer, soldier, sailor or marine in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States, after actual service by him during the War of the Rebellion, the war with Spain or the Philippine insurrection, shall be entitled to credit in lieu of residence for the time he actually served in such Army, Navy or Marine Corps under his several contracts of service, but no patent shall issue to him until he has resided upon, improved and cultivated his homestead for a period of at least one year after he shall have commenced his improvements: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to confer additional homestead rights upon any such person who is not otherwise entitled thereto.

H.R. 5292, Mr. Denver.—For the erection of a memorial structure to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant at Point Pleasant, Ohio.

H.R. 5296, Mr. Woods.—To erect a memorial to Gen. Nathaniel Lyon.

H.R. 5316, Mr. Foelt.—To provide for the removal of the body of the late Major Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock from Norristown, Pa., to the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va., and for other purposes.

H.R. 5767, Mr. Kahn.—Authorizing payment to Lieut. Col. Ormond M. Lissak of \$35,000, in full payment for his services in inventing and improving certain machines for the manufacture of cartridges at the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., which said sum of \$35,000 shall be in full satisfaction of all claims for inventing and improving certain machines for the manufacture of cartridges aforesaid and for the relinquishment of all right to claim any further compensation from the United States.

H.R. 6092, Mr. Sparkman.—Authorizing the Secretary of War to grade and fill certain ponds and lowlands on the military reservation at or near Fort Taylor, Key West, Fla., and to appropriate money therefor.

H.R. 6093, Mr. Sparkman.—Providing for the marking and protection of the battlefield known as Dade's marking in Sumter county, Fla., and for the erection of a monument thereon.

H.R. 6295, Mr. Barnhart.—To amend Secs. 2304 and 2305 of the Revised Statutes of 1878 of an act providing for soldiers and sailors acquiring homesteads in public lands of the United States, and deductions of military and naval service from the time required generally to perfect title.

H.R. 6302, Mr. Rauch.—To remedy in the line of the Army the inequalities in rank due to the past system of regimental promotion. Relates to retired officers with Civil War service. Same as S. 1171, published April 22.

H.R. 6306, Mr. Foster, of Illinois.—Granting pensions to all enlisted men, soldiers and officers who served in the Civil War or the war with Mexico.

H.R. 6315, Mr. Anthony.—Providing for a military highway between Forts Leavenworth and Riley, Kas.

H.R. 6316, Mr. Hay.—Authorizes the President, through the Secretary of War, upon the application of the Governor of Porto Rico, to designate a medical officer of the Army of the U.S. to act as director of sanitation in the island of Porto Rico, and in such act an officer is so designated who is appointed he may receive, in addition to the pay and allowances of his rank in the Army, such per diem compensation from the revenues of the government of Porto Rico as may be legally fixed thereby.

H.R. 6329, Mr. Finley.—Providing for the erection of a monument at Cowpens battle ground, Cherokee county, S.C., commemorative of Gen. Daniel Morgan and those who participated in the battle of Cowpens on Jan. 17, 1781.

H.R. 6382, Mr. Tilson.—Providing for Federal pay of the Organized Militia. Text on page 1057.

H.R. 6730, Mr. Hay.—To authorize the leasing of the Batan Island Military Reservation for coal-mining purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H.R. 6739, Mr. Tilson.—To grant medals to survivors and heirs of Volunteers of the Port Hudson forlorn-hope storming party. Appropriates \$2,000.

H.R. 6742, Mr. Carlin (by request).—Providing for the discontinuance of the grade of post non-commissioned staff officer and creating the grade of warrant officer in lieu thereof.

H.R. 6924, Mr. Kahn.—Authorizing the President to appoint Alexander Shiras Gassaway as second assistant engineer in the Revenue Cutter Service.

H.R. 6947, Mr. Raker.—To authorize the President of the United States to appoint Robert H. Peck a captain in the Army.

H.R. 6948, Mr. Riordan.—To restore to the active list of the Marine Corps the name of Edward Hamilton.

H.R. 7028, Mr. Morrison.—That the President be authorized to add to the Regular Army and place upon the retired list those persons who served in the Volunteer armies of the United States in the War of the Rebellion, in the war with Spain, and in the Philippine insurrection to the highest rank held by them during such service, and who have not been, and could not be, appointed to such ranks under the law for the reorganization of the Army, passed Feb. 2, 1901.

H.R. 7029, Mr. Anthony.—For the erection at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., of a monument to the memory of Col. Alexander William Doniphan. Appropriates \$25,000.

H.R. 7032, Mr. Hay.—To authorize the exchange of conveyances between the Florida East Coast Railway Company and the United States to adjust the boundary line between Key West Barracks Reservation and the land filled by said railway company in front of some.

H.R. 7037, Mr. Ellerbe.—To provide for the erection of a monument to Brig. Gen. Francis Marion.

H.R. 7142, Mr. Good.—To appoint L. L. R. Krebs a major in the Medical Corps. (Same as S. 1337.)

H.R. 7160, Mr. Needham.—To correct the military record of Major Robert G. Smith, U.S.A., retired.

H.R. 7261, Mr. Moon, of Tennessee.—To add thirty-one acres of land, by purchase or condemnation, to the Chattanooga and Chickamauga National Military Park. Appropriates \$761,000.

H.R. 7269, Mr. Austin.—Providing for the marking and protection of the battlefield known as Fort Sanders, in Knox county, Tenn., and for the erection of a monument thereon.

H.R. 7279, Mr. Haugen.—Authorizing the issue of equipment of arms, ammunition and such accoutrement as accompany same for target practice to the Memorial University, Mason City, Iowa; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

## FOR A BUREAU OF THE GENERAL STAFF.

H.R. 7594, Mr. Hay.—To consolidate certain branches of the War Department and the Army, and to decrease the expense thereof. That the office establishments of the Adjutant General, the Inspector General, and the Chief of Staff of the Army are hereby consolidated, and shall hereafter constitute a single bureau of the War Department, which shall be known as the Bureau of the General Staff, and of which the Chief of Staff shall be the head. The Adjutant General's and Inspector General's Departments of the Army are hereby consolidated and merged into the General Staff Corps. The officers of said departments shall hereafter be known as officers of said corps and by the titles of the rank held by them therein, and so far as the officers hereby transferred to the General Staff Corps, and the offices held by them, may be affected, the provisions of Secs. 26 and 27 of the Act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901, entitled, 'An act to increase the efficiency of the permanent Military Establishment of the United States,' shall hereby be extended so as to apply to the General Staff Corps in the manner and to the extent to which they now apply to the Adjutant General's and the Inspector General's Departments. The officers now holding commissions as officers of the said departments shall hereafter have the same tenure of commission in the General Staff Corps, shall be recommended as officers of said corps with rank of the same grades and dates as that now held by them, and for the purpose of filling vacancies among them, shall constitute one list, on which they shall be arranged according to rank. So long as any officers shall remain on said list all vacancies occurring therein shall be filled, if possible, from among such officers, by promotion according to seniority in rank if the vacancies occur in grades not above that of colonel and by selection if the vacancies occur in any higher grade; and if any officer shall remain on said list, without receiving any advancement in rank, until the time of his retirement from active service he shall, when retired, be retired with an advancement of one grade in rank. Provided, That, after the consolidation of bureau departments and corps heretofore provided for shall have been effected, no details to fill vacancies in the grade of colonel in the General Staff Corps shall be made until the number of officers of that grade in said corps shall have been reduced by three, and thereafter the number of officers of said grade in said corps shall not exceed ten; and no details to fill vacancies in the grade of lieutenant colonel in the General Staff Corps shall be made until after the number of officers of that grade in said corps shall have been reduced by four, and thereafter the number of officers of said grade in said corps shall not exceed fourteen; and no details to fill vacancies in the grade of major in the General Staff Corps shall be made until after the number of officers of that grade in said corps shall have been reduced by seven, and thereafter the number of officers of said grade in said corps shall not exceed twenty-five; and no details to fill vacancies in the grade of captain in the General Staff Corps shall be made until after the number of officers of that grade in said corps shall have been reduced by eleven, and thereafter the number of officers of said grade in said corps shall not exceed ten: Provided further, That such duty or duties as are now required by law to be performed by any officer or officers of the Adjutant General's or Inspector General's Departments shall hereafter be performed by such officer or officers of the General Staff Corps as the Secretary of War may designate for the purpose: Provided further, That when a vacancy in the grade of major general shall occur among the officers hereby transferred to the General Staff that vacancy shall not be filled, but the office in which the vacancy occurs shall immediately cease and determine: Provided further, That nothing in this act shall be held or construed to separate any officer from the Army or to diminish the rank now held by him, and that all laws and parts of laws, so far as they are inconsistent with the terms of this act, be, and they are hereby, repealed.

H.R. 7604, Mr. Hobson.—That commissioned officers of the Navy and the retired list whose rank has been or is in accordance with law shall be entitled to and shall receive commissions in accordance with such advanced rank.

H.R. 7610, Mr. Lee, of Georgia.—To add 31,000 acres of land, by purchase or condemnation, to the Chattanooga and Chickamauga National Military Park. Appropriates \$761,000.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., April 27, 1911.

The annual business meeting of the Naval Academy Y.M.C.A. was held recently, about 100 members being present. Nominations from the 2d, 3d and 4th classes for members of the board of directors were made by the retiring officers and the following were chosen by ballot: Philip V. H. Weems, 1912, president; H. Mylin Kieffer, '12, vice-president; F. K. Elder and J. C. Sowell, '12, directors; Paul De V. Sleeper, '13, corresponding secretary; Neil Loynachan, '13, recording secretary; Elmer L. Woodside, '13, director. From 1914 Fred. Earle was elected treasurer and B. B. Ralston director. The officers are members of the board of directors.

The only carrier of oil in bulk in the Auxiliary Fleet is the steamer Arethusa, which arrived at Solomon, fifty miles below Annapolis, in the Patuxent River, Wednesday from Port Arthur. The Arethusa is to be supplyship to the oil-burning torpedo-boats now having drills in Chesapeake. Capt. A. M. Whitten, one of the oldest masters in the Naval Auxiliary Fleet, is in charge of the ship.

A jury in the Circuit Court for Anne Arundel has awarded to Lieut. Burrell C. Allen, U.S.N., a verdict of \$350 damages against a transfer company for damage to a valuable old violin which the plaintiff charged had been damaged while in their possession. Col. Robert M. Thompson, a graduate of the Naval Academy and one of its best friends, arrived here unexpectedly Saturday. In his honor there was an informal hop at the Academy Saturday afternoon, instead of the numerous sports scheduled. Colonel Thompson remained for the week-end. Lieut. Comdr. W. B. Tardy, U.S.N., has purchased the house on Prince George street formerly owned and occupied by Mr. Philip Cooper and family. He has also purchased the lot adjoining. The purchase price was \$10,200.

Mrs. Baird, wife of Capt. William Baird, U.S.A., detailed on the staff of Governor Crothers, entertained at a large card party at Carvel Hall on Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Theodore Porter, wife of Commodore Porter, U.S.N., retired, has as her guests Miss Ruth Landon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hunter Landon, of New York, and Miss Helen Martin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Newell Martin, of New York. Mrs. Porter chaperoned the young ladies at the midshipmen's hop Saturday. Mrs. G. P. Anderson, of Alexandria, Va., is here visiting her daughter, Mrs. Dawes, wife of Lieut. R. A. Dawes, U.S.N. There was a large attendance at the hop Saturday night. Mrs. Bartlett, wife of Capt. Frank W. Bartlett, U.S.N., assisted by Mdsn. H. S. Clay, received.

The Harvard baseball squad held its last practice Friday morning and left at two that afternoon.

A single, a base on balls and errors by McKay and McLoughlin the following day, together with fast base running, enabled the midshipmen to score three runs against Harvard in the game here on April 20. After a fine contest



On Friday evening Clarence Townsley gave a party at his home for Misses Oler, Lewis, Ohnstad, McBride, Friel, Scotts, Junkin, Pullman, and Masters Pence, Ransome and Jack McBride, Kimberly, Hamilton, Winston and Mathews. On Sunday afternoon at a small musicale vocal solos were well rendered by Mrs. W. M. Oler, Mrs. R. K. Wilson and Mrs. Oscar Sell and Mrs. Laura deKussey Berry. After spending the



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weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Kimberly, Mr. and Mrs. Oler and the Misses Oler left for Larchmont, N.Y.

**FORT BLISS.**

Fort Bliss, Texas, April 22, 1911.

Capt. Howard L. Laubach, 23d Inf., G.S., spent a few days in El Paso last week with his sisters-in-law, the Misses Hague, en route to Roswell, N.M., where he went to inspect the Roswell Military Institute. The 6th Cavalry, under Col. Charles R. O'Connor, passed through El Paso this week, en route from Des Moines, to the Arizona-Mexican frontier. A platoon of machine guns and experienced gunners accompanied the regiment.

An enjoyable concert was given on Easter Sunday by the regimental band of the 4th Cavalry at the El Paso Country Club, which was attended by several hundred visitors. The program was under the direction of band leader M. A. Quinto and was as follows: March, "Tannhauser," Wagner; grand selection, "Meditation," Boito; Valse Espagnole, "Mercedes," Gamberini; cornet solo, selected, M. A. Quinto; selection from "The Dollar Princess," Fall; descriptive battle scene ("The Death of Custer"), Johnson; fantasia "Creme de la Creme," Tobani; finale, popular hits.

Capt. and Mrs. William Glasgow, 15th Cav., arrived this week from San Francisco. Captain Glasgow is just back from the Philippines, and they will spend a three months' leave in El Paso before they leave for their new station at Fort Riley, Kas.

Troop E, 4th Cav., gave their annual smoker last week at the "Dugout." The non-commissioned officers of the regiment and those of the 23d Infantry were the guests.

Much excitement was created the first of the week by the appearance in El Paso of three troops of the 4th Cavalry in heavy marching equipment, followed by the Red Cross ambulance, six commissary wagons and two rapid fire guns, coming into the city through the principal business streets on a brisk trot, but it was explained by Col. E. Z. Steever, 4th Cav., that it was only a practice march. A patrol of Troop H, 4th Cav., found thirteen Mauser rifles and 26,000 rounds of ammunition partially buried in the sand near the river, four miles below El Paso. Just across the river the soldiers saw a group of insurgents, evidently on their way to get the guns.

The expected attack on Juarez the middle of the week caused a movement of the United States troops. Troops A, D and E, 4th Cav., under Col. E. Z. Steever, with the platoon of machine guns that have been camped on the military reservation, were moved into the city and camped. The four companies of the 23d Infantry were moved into the city also and placed on duty along the river front and at the two international bridges leading to Juarez.

The 4th Cavalry band gave a concert Friday evening in Cleveland Square, in El Paso, that was enjoyed by thousands of people. At the same time the 23d Infantry band was furnishing the music for the last ball of the season of the El Paso Social Club, given at the handsome Toltec clubhouse.

Col. E. Z. Steever, 4th Cav., now commands all the troops on the border between Polvo, Texas, and Columbus, N.M. Capt. and Mrs. C. G. Porcher and children, who have been visiting the Captain's parents near El Paso for several weeks, leave on Monday for Portland, Me. Captain Porcher is of the Revenue Cutter Service and has just been relieved from duty at Portland, Ore.

In a letter to the Chamber of Commerce of El Paso Secretary Dickinson stated that the endeavors of the former body to have this post enlarged to a regimental garrison could not possibly be considered at this time.

Lieut. Robert C. Rodgers, 4th Cav., who was recently operated on at the post hospital for appendicitis, hopes soon to rejoin his troop at Ysleta, Texas.

**JACKSON BARRACKS.**

Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La., April 25, 1911.

Major S. A. Kephart, the commanding officer, who was ordered to Fort Monroe on a promotion board, returned to the post April 19. Capt. Francis H. Lomax returned from Portsmouth, N.H., on Friday and was joined by his sister on Monday morning.

Mrs. Vose and Mrs. Hanna are with their husbands in Galveston, Texas. Mrs. Halliday, with her two children, joined her husband, Dr. Halliday, who is here on duty while Major Vose is at maneuvers in Texas.

Charlotte Burnham Merriam entertained her little friends on the post and in town on Easter party, to celebrate her eighth birthday. Mrs. Frank H. Shultz, who spent six weeks with Capt. and Mrs. Merriam, has returned to her home in Washington.

Mrs. John Peck and her daughter, Miss Scott, left for their home in New York just before Mrs. Hanna went to Galveston. Mrs. E. D. Easley, Major Kephart's sister, visiting on the post, expects to leave for her home in Pennsylvania, during the first week in May.

**FORT TOTTEN.**

Fort Totten, N.Y., April 26, 1911.

On informal reception was tendered to Col. and Mrs. Marsh at the Officers' Club on their departure for their new station in the Department of the Columbia. General regret is felt at their leaving so soon, and the good wishes of the entire garrison go with them. Upon the departure of Colonel Marsh, the command of the post and district devolved upon Captain Steele. Major Sidney S. Jordan, C.A.C., assigned to duty here, has just completed a four-year detail in the Adjutant General's Department, and was last stationed in the Department of the Colorado. Lieutenant Tigman has returned from Fort Monroe, where he successfully passed his examinations for promotion. Lieutenant Call, returning from the same mission, spent a few hours at the post, en route to Fort Hancock.

Mr. Jack Astbury, of Oregon and California, was the guest of Captain Steele for a few days prior to sailing for a visit to his old home in England. Mrs. and Miss Weisel are occupying the quarters next to those of Mrs. Walsh. Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell will return to the post next week, taking their old quarters, while the quarters last occupied by Lieut. and Mrs. Welshimer have been assigned to Lieutenant Dunn, whose family expects to occupy them for the summer. Prospects are good for an unusually large summer colony.

A detachment of the 31st Co., C.A.C., N.G.N.Y., accompanied by three officers, visited the post last Sunday, to familiarize themselves with the big guns.

Lieutenant Tigman spent a day's leave last Sunday visiting friends in New Jersey. Miss Cornelia Farnely, of Fort Washington, was the guest of Mrs. Steele on Friday, attending the hop at Governors Island in the evening. Among others who went from this post were Capt. and Mrs. Totten, Lieutenants Pendleton and Tigman. Miss Bonzano, who has been spending a few days in Philadelphia, returned yes-

terday. She was accompanied by Miss Gabriella Gilpin, of Philadelphia, who is her house guest.

Although it is still rather early for boating parties in the Sound, the usual summer rescue work has already begun. A party of Italians were picked up from an overturned boat, brought into the post hospital, revived and turned over to the police. Several of the party were drowned, including a woman and a small child.

For the second time in a month the post wagonette had a runaway on the Bayshore road to-day, and a serious accident was narrowly averted. The vehicle crashed into a telegraph pole and was wrecked. Captain Mitchell and Mrs. Kessler, the only occupants, were both badly shaken up and bruised, and Mrs. Kessler received a bad cut over her eye.

The schedule for the service practice of the companies in New York Harbor has been announced, and does not include any of the companies now in Texas. This is taken to mean that their return should not be expected before September.

**BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.****BORN.**

ABELE.—Born at Bridgeport, Conn., April 23, 1911, twin sons, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Clarence A. Abele, U.S.N.

BARTLETT.—Born at Philadelphia, Pa., a daughter, to the wife of 1st Lieut. Harry G. Bartlett, U.S.M.C.

FISHER.—Born at Annapolis, Md., April 6, 1911, a daughter, to the wife of Lieut. R. E. Fisher, U.S.A.

FRACKELTON.—Born at Milwaukee, Wis., April 5, 1911, to the wife of Dr. Albert Frackelton (née Grace L. Hamilton), a son, William Hamilton. This youngster is grandson to Col. William R. Hamilton, and great-grandson to the late Major Gen. Charles S. Hamilton. He also has two uncles, young officers now in the Service.

MEYER.—Born at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., March 26, 1911, a daughter, Ilmah Marguerite Meyer, to the wife of Lieut. Charles B. Baker, U.S.A.

NEILSON.—Born at Washington, D.C., April 20, 1911, a daughter, Mary Charlesworth, to the wife of P.A. Surg. John L. Neilson, U.S.N.

OVERTON.—Born on April 23, 1911, to the wife of Capt. Winfield S. Overton, U.S.A., and daughter of Gen. Anson Mills, U.S.A., a daughter.

ROWE.—Born at Baltimore, Md., April 17, 1911, a daughter, Jean, to the wife of Lieut. John T. Rowe, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

**MARRIED.**

ABERNETHY-GIBSON.—At Yonkers, N.Y., April 26, 1911, Lieut. Robert A. Abernethy, U.S.N., and Miss Catherine B. Gibson.

ALLEN-STEVENS.—At Buffalo, N.Y., April 18, 1911, Mr. George W. H. Allen, nephew of Brig. Gen. James Allen, U.S.A., and Miss Gretchen B. Stevens.

BARNARD-WALSH.—At New York city, April 25, 1911, Capt. J. Augustus Barnard, N.G.N.Y., and Miss Margaret Ruth Lawrence.

BISHOP-CALVERT.—At Portland, Me., April 17, 1911, Capt. Percy Poe Bishop, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Grace Waldron Calvert.

DONAVIN-WILLIAMS.—At Elizabeth, N.J., April 22, 1911, Lieut. Charles S. Donavin, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., and Miss Carolyn Gaston Williams.

GILL-HOWARD.—At Philadelphia, Pa., April 25, 1911, Ensign Charles C. Gill, U.S.N., and Miss Helen Howard, daughter of Comdr. William L. Howard, U.S.N.

GOULD-HOBBS.—At Newport, R.I., April 24, 1911, Miss Marjorie Hobbs, daughter of Pay Dir. I. G. Hobbs, U.S.N., to Mr. Ezra Gould.

KINKAID-ROSS.—At Philadelphia, Pa., April 24, 1911, Ensign Thomas Cassin Kinkaid, U.S.N., and Miss Helen Sherburne Ross.

PEIRCE-HALL.—At Concord, N.H., April 19, 1911, Mrs. Harriet Roberts Hall to Lieut. Col. William S. Peirce, Ord. Dept., U.S.A.

STOKEY-CLARKE.—At San Francisco, Cal., March 22, 1911, Capt. William F. Stoney, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Miss Margaret Clarke.

WILSON-GUGLIES.—At Little Rock, Ark., April 4, 1911, 2d Lieut. Charles Newton Wilson, C.A.C., U.S.A., and Miss Hattie Guglies.

WILSON-TYLER.—At Williamsburg, Va., April 17, 1911, Dr. James Southall Wilson and Miss Julia Gardiner Tyler, sister of Mrs. Miles, wife of Lieut. Alfred Hart Miles, U.S.N.

**DIED.**

ANDERSON.—Died at the naval torpedo station, Newport, R.I., April 19, 1911, the infant son of Lieut. Walter S. Anderson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Anderson.

BOWERS.—Died at Hartford, Conn., April 17, 1911, Capt. Frederic C. Bowers, U.S.N., retired.

GLENNAN.—Died at Washington, D.C., April 21, 1911, aged eighty-two years, Margaret A. Glennan, widow of Surg. P. Glennan, U.S. Vols., Civil War, and mother of Asst. Surg. Gen. A. H. Glennan, U.S. Marine Hospital Service, and of Lieut. Col. J. D. Glennan, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

HOOTON.—Died at Galveston, Texas, April 19, 1911, Mrs. Margaret Hooton, wife of Pay Clerk Harry A. Hooton, U.S.N.

HOYT.—Died at Paris, France, April 21, 1911, Mr. Good Hoyt, grandson of Gen. Winfield Scott, U.S.A.

HYDE.—Died suddenly Monday, April 17, 1911, in New York, Ethel Norbury Hyde, sister of Capt. Arthur P. S. Hyde, C.A.C. Funeral service at St. Thomas's Church, New York, Thursday, April 20, 1911. Interment at Woodlawn.

MCCORKLE.—Died at Ukiah, Cal., April 25, 1911, Mach. O. J. McCorkle, U.S.N.

SMITH.—Died in New York city, April 22, 1911, Major William B. Smith, formerly of the 22d N.G.N.Y., and a member of the Old Guard.

**NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.**

71ST N.Y.—COL. WILLIAM G. BATES.

With His Excellency William H. Taft, President of the United States, as reviewing officer, and its Civil War and later day veterans parading, the 71st N.Y. had an unusual attraction at its armory on the night of April 25, in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the departure for the war in 1861, in which it had its greatest losses at Bull Run.

If a President of the United States has ever reviewed a regiment of New York in an armory before no one can remember it, and the honor accorded the 71st by Mr. Taft on the night of April 25 drew the largest audience ever in an armory in Manhattan. With additional seats provided all around the drill hall and many spectators standing at the back of the galleries about 4,100 enthusiastic persons were present.

The drill hall was very artistically decorated with hundreds of American flags, which hung in strings and groups from the roof girders, while the railing of the galleries were draped with bunting, and numerous banners, showing the active service of the regiment, were placed along the front of the lower galleries. Those relating to the Civil War read: Alexandria, Aquia Creek, Matthis Point, Bull Run, all in Virginia during 1861; Tenallytown and Washington in 1862; Gettysburg campaign, Kingston and Harrisburg, Pa., 1863; Cuba, San Juan Hill and siege of Santiago de Cuba, 1898, besides banners showing active service performed in the state.

The regiment in its distinctive full dress uniform, with white trousers, wore for the first time the recently adopted white cross belts, which further added to its splendid appearance. The commissioned officers wore the red sash for the first time. Both of the new additions to the uniform were furnished by Ridabock. In steadiness, snap and precision the

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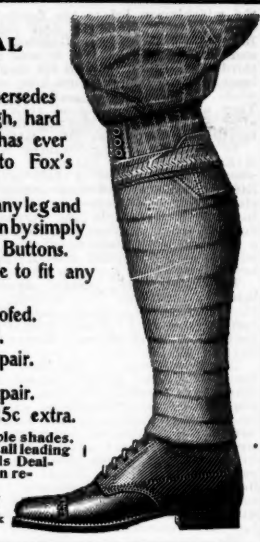
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display made by the 71st was equal to the best ever seen in New York. The regiment turned out very strong, parading fifteen commands of sixteen files each. Lieut. George Perrine was acting regimental adjutant, and after the formation in line of masses reported the regiment to Colonel Bates. The battalion commanders were Majors W. S. Beekman, E. J. Flack and James M. Hutchinson.

When the Civil War veterans, followed by later day veterans to the number of about 200, marched into the drill the great audience applauded, and the regiment presented arms, the band playing "Auld Lang Syne." The veterans were a fine looking body and were under command of Colonel Boyd. Brevet Brig. Augustus T. Francis, one of the regiment's reliable officers in former days, was among the Civil War veterans.

President Taft reached the armory at 9:30 o'clock, the band in the meantime having entertained the audience with a fine program of music. The President, accompanied by Capt. Archibald W. Butt, U.S.A., as aid, was received with the usual military honors, while the audience rose and cheered as, escorted by Colonel Bates and staff, the President took his seat in the reviewing box. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., and Mrs. Grant and Mr. Henry W. Taft were also in the box, as was Mrs. Bates, wife of Colonel Bates.

As the President marched around the lines during the standing review the men stood like statues and continuous applause greeted Mr. Taft from the audience. A photographer tried to get a picture as the reviewing party began the inspection, but failed. As the President was returning to the point of review he obligingly walked to the center again to give the photographer another chance, while the audience cheered. The photographic machine would not work, however.

Just after the beginning of the evening parade, which was taken by Lieut. Col. J. H. Wells, Mr. Taft had to leave the armory and missed a very fine ceremony. He complimented Colonel Bates on the splendid showing of the 71st. The detail for guard was: Officer of the day, Captain Boyle; officers of the Guard, Lieutenants Vogel, Canterbury, Kuehne and De Lanoy, and, with detail of enlisted men, were certainly efficient in their duties. Dancing for members and guests followed the military ceremonies. The event will go down in the history of the 71st as one of the greatest.

13TH N.Y.—COL. C. O. DAVIS.

The 13th N.Y. united with its veterans in celebrating, at the armory on the night of April 24, the semi-centennial anniversary of the departure of the regiment for the war in 1861. The event attracted an audience that filled every inch of available room, and the active regiment in drill and ceremony made an excellent display. The reviewing officer was Gen. James McLeer, retired. U. S. Grant Post, G.A.R., paraded in a body, and its officers acted as a staff to General McLeer.

The 200 regimental veterans were divided into three companies, the war veterans under command of Gen. Philip H. Briggs, and the uniformed and ununiformed veterans and ex-members of the regiment forming two companies. The first mentioned company carried the first national flag possessed by the regiment. It contains twenty stars only and was borne by Edward H. Narwood, a former color sergeant of the 13th, who was a Confederate soldier, and wore the gray uniform of the Confederates.

After the artillery practice General McLeer, and other invited guests were hospitably entertained by Colonel Davis and his officers. Colonel Davis spoke briefly of the early history of the 13th, which volunteered and served for three distinct periods during the years 1861, 1862 and 1863. General McLeer and Commander Buckley, of Grant Post, were among the speakers.

69TH N.Y.—COL. LOUIS D. CONLEY.

Gallant old veterans of the 69th N.Y. and of the Irish Brigade who fought in the Civil War were honored by the active regiment under command of Col. Louis D. Conley by being escorted to St. Patrick's Cathedral on the afternoon of Sunday, April 23, and were entertained at dinner at the armory in the evening. The veterans were again honored on the night of Monday, April 24, by receiving a review of the active regiment in the armory, and the celebration from beginning to end is one that will stand to the lasting credit of the regiment and those in charge of the details.

The 69th certainly did itself proud in honoring the men who gave the command its world-wide fame in the Civil War. No regiment in the state has such a record to its credit for Civil War service as the 69th, and the silver rings officially authorized on the staff of the national color give the names of forty-nine battles and engagements the regiment took part in. These include all the big battles of the war.

Of the thousands of fine specimens of manhood who enlisted in the 69th N.Y. Militia and the several regiments formed from it during the Civil War, only forty-three men, now bent with age, could be found to take part in the semi-centennial celebration in honor of their departure to the war in 1861. Capt. T. M. Canton is the only one of the forty-three who was in the original 69th Regiment of Militia in 1861, and his veterans' Colonel Davis enlisted in the later formed regiments. The veterans during the celebration were under command of Lieut. Col. James J. Smith, U.S.V.

The armory was magnificently decorated. On the exterior of the building, at its front, were red, white and blue strings of electric lights, with the numerals 1861-1911 in lights of the same colors, and the figure 69th in green over the main entrance. On the walls of the drill hall was a perfect myriad of American flags interspersed here and there with the Irish flag. The railings of the galleries were draped in white and gold, with the coats of arms of various states at intervals. Strings of colored electric lights were suspended from the roof, and the same numerals as appeared on the



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exterior of the army were repeated on the west wall of the drill hall, with two large green flags as a background.

In the church services April 23 a special regimental service was conducted by Archbishop Farley, with the clergy of the Cathedral assisting. The Rev. Father Matthew C. Gleason, chaplain U.S.N., delivered the sermon. After returning to the armory dinner was served the veterans and active members, and with Colonel Conley as toastmaster interesting speeches were made by the following: Dr. John G. Coyle, "On the Firing Line"; Rev. W. J. B. Daly, "The Cross and the Sword"; Mr. Dudley Field Malone, "The Warrior Race"; Capt. John P. Everett, "The Sixty-ninth." The enthusiasm during the night was intense. Every officer of the regiment, past and present, got his share of cheers. Those included Gens. Michael Corcoran, Thomas F. Meagher, Robert Nugent, Martin T. McMahon, James Cavanaugh, George Moore Smith and Col. Louis D. Conley.

Only twenty-eight of the veterans could muster to receive the review of the active regiment on the night of April 24, and to the air of "Trump, Trump, the Boys Are Marching," they were escorted to the reviewing point by Colonel Conley and his officers, while the immense crowd of guests gave round after round of applause.

The regiment, formed in line of masses by Adjutant Phalen and reported to Colonel Conley, presented a fine appearance, and the old veterans must have felt a deep pride as they looked upon their successors in the ranks. The battalion commanders were Majors Michael Lynch, John E. Duffy and Capt. Charles Healy. It was a very impressive sight when the old veterans, to the air of "We'll Rally Round the Flag, Boys," marched around the lines.

Following the evening parade a salute to the war colors was given. The regiment was handsomely formed in line and a detail of four men from each company carried thirty-two of the remnants of the battle-scarred flags of the 69th and the Irish Brigade, and with the colors of the active regiment on the right were trooped along the lines, the band playing "Marching Through Georgia." The veterans were next escorted from the drill hall and, with a number of special guests, were entertained at a collation.

Among the special guests were Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, Col. E. Duffy, Fire Commissioner Waldo, Majors Thomas F. Lynch and J. J. Byrne, Capt. Frank D. Tansley, Capt. J. L. Barry and Capt. John Kane. The concluding event of the semi-centennial of the regiment was the dinner in honor of the event arranged by prominent friends of the regiment, at the Hotel Astor April 26. Among those present were President Taft, Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A.; Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U.S.A.; Comdr. Alfred B. Fry, N.Y.N.M.; Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, N.Y.; Brig. Gen. William Verbeck, A.G.; ex-Col. E. Duffy and Col. L. D. Conley, of the 69th, Lieut. Col. James J. Smith and officers. Thirty-eight survivors of the old Sixty-ninth sat at a special table in front of the speakers.

The toastmaster, Justice Edward E. McCall, was introduced by Col. L. D. Conley, who reviewed the history of the men who marched in '61. Joseph Rowan responded to the toast, "The Sixty-ninth," in which he gave a detailed history of the campaigns of '61 and '62. Justice Dowling spoke to "The Irish in America"; Justice Delany, to "The Irish Soldier"; the Rev. Daniel J. Quinn, S.J., to "The Chaplains of the Sixty-ninth," and Mr. Clarke read a "Ballade of the Sixty-ninth."

## MICHIGAN.

The following retirements are announced to date April 13, 1911, in the Michigan National Guard: Brig. Gen. William T. McGurran, Brig. Gen. James H. Kidd, retired as major general, Brig. Gen. Carl A. Wagner, Col. William H. Thielman, Major Henry W. Leach, Capt. Frederick D. Standish, Major William J. Duff and Capt. Frederick McC. Kidd.

The term of service of Major William F. Knox having expired, he is mustered out and honorably discharged the military service of the state, to date April 13, 1911.

The headquarters 1st Brigade is removed from Kalamazoo to Lansing, to which place all communications should be addressed.

Brig. Gen. Perley L. Abbey is announced as chief of staff. The following appointments on the state military board are announced: Brig. Gen. Perley L. Abbey, Col. John P. Kirk, Major Earl R. Stewart, Major William M. Hatch and Capt. Roy C. Vandercook.

The state of Michigan having been invited by the War Department to send officers to Fort Sill, Texas, to assist in the commanding general of the maneuver camp, for observation and instruction, the following officers are directed to report at the maneuver camp of San Antonio, Texas, April 25, 1911: Capt. George C. Bickle, adjutant, 2d Inf.; Capt. Paul B. Lino, Troop A, Cav.; Lieut. Chester B. McCormick, Battery A, Field Art.; Capt. Jesse D. Meads, Co. A, C.E.; Major James E. Mead, M.C.

A third detail of Militia officers will be authorized to attend the maneuvers from May 11 to 24, inclusive, and a fourth detail from May 27 to June 9, inclusive.

The Old Guard Association of the 12th N.Y. celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the departure of the regiment from New York for the front in 1861 with a dinner in the Hotel Rector, New York city, April 21, some 200 veterans, active members and guests being present. Col. John S. Ellison, president of the Old Guard Association, was toastmaster. Others at the guests' table were Gens. James Grant Wilson, Robert Avery, Nelson H. Henry, James R. O'Beirne, Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, E. M. L. Ehlers, G. Hurry, Alexander S. Bacon, Henry A. Gildersleeve, Thomas Denny, Heman Dowd, George B. Post and the Rev. Dr. Edward G. W. Meury.

The 2d Battalion of Naval Militia, Comdr. R. P. Forshey, will be reviewed by Governor Dix in his armory in Brooklyn on Saturday night, May 6.

A review of the 12th N.Y., Colonel Dyer, by Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U.S.A., will be held in the armory on Tuesday night, May 2.

Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, commanding the 1st Brigade, N.Y., was most enjoyably entertained at dinner at Delmonico's, New York city, by the members of his staff on the night of April 20, 1911, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of his continuous service in the National Guard, which began as a private in Co. B, 7th N.Y., April 20, 1861. All the members of the staff were present, with the exception of Lieut. H. H. Rogers, who is ill. The names of the staff present were Majors A. H. Abeel, A. W. Little, W. I. Washburn, J. R. Hedges, Jr., B. B. Fisher, F. C. Bohrer, S. S. Jarvis, George H. Clark, O. Erlandsen and Lieut. A. J. Slade. Capt. F. M. Gibson, U.S.A., was a guest. Col. Elmore F. Austin, of the 8th Regiment, and Capt. J. H. Townsend, former members of General Smith's staff, and Capt. A. M. Day, of the 8th N.Y., were also present. The master of ceremonies was Major Washburn and during the evening none present was overlooked in his fitting remarks. At the center of the table was an American flag banded about with red carnations, so arranged as to deftly hide a large silver urn, which, at the proper time, was quickly unveiled and presented to General Smith as a token of esteem. The urn stands about twenty-two inches, and on its front has the coat of arms of the state in gold, and an inscription that it was presented to the General by the staff of the 12th N.Y. The urn are the names of all the staff. In an oval on the table, representing a road, outside the urn and carnations, was a complete brigade of miniature soldiers, arranged according to regulations, and at the place at the table, occupied by General Smith, was a miniature brigade flag. It was a most happy event to all present, and particularly to General Smith, who, of course, had no idea that there was to be any presentation in connection with the dinner.

The state range of the Maryland National Guard will be

opened for practice from May 1 to Oct. 31, 1911, both dates inclusive, and will be in charge of Col. Charles D. Galtner, as superintendent. The annual state matches will be held from July 31 to Aug. 5, both dates inclusive, during which matches the various state trophies will be competed for. A state team will be sent to the National Match, and will consist of one team captain, one team coach, one team spotter, one member of the Medical Corps, twelve principals, and three alternates. All members of the Maryland National Guard who have completed their qualifications as experts will be eligible for places on this team.

## MILITIA PAY BILL.

Mr. Tilson on April 20 introduced a bill (H.R. 6332) providing Federal pay for the Militia. This measure differs in a number of essentials from S. 72, published April 15, page 991, and also from the Militia Pay bill published page 1022, April 22, and which had the approval of both the War Department and the National Guard Association. The text of the Tilson bill follows:

H.R. 6332. That under such regulations as the Secretary of War and the National Militia Board may prescribe, the commissioned officers of the Organized Militia of each state, territory and the District of Columbia shall receive in compensation for their services, other than at annual encampments or in case of riot, insurrection, or invasion, certain percentages of the annual rate of pay for officers of like grade in the Army of the United States as is now established by law, as follows: All officers below the grade of general officers, including officers of the Medical Corps serving with troops, fifteen per centum, and an additional five per centum to the commanding officers of all companies, troops and batteries; general officers and officers of staff departments serving with general officers, five per centum: Provided, That each such officer shall have performed at least seventy-five per centum of the duties prescribed by statutes or in orders by the commanding-in-chief of his state or territory or the commanding general of the Organized Militia of the District of Columbia, excepting for services heretofore excluded: Provided further, That no officer shall be entitled to such compensation until he shall have passed such examination as shall be prescribed for officers of that grade by the Secretary of War and the National Militia Board.

Sec. 2. That under such regulations as the Secretary of War and the National Militia Board shall prescribe each enlisted man of the Organized Militia of each state, territory and the District of Columbia shall receive in compensation for his services, other than at annual encampments or in case of riot, insurrection, or invasion, twenty-five per centum of the annual rate of pay for enlisted men of like grade in the Army of the United States as is now established by law for attendance upon forty-eight drills or equivalent military duty prescribed by statutes or in orders by the commander-in-chief of his state or territory or the commanding general of the District of Columbia during any one year, or a proportionate amount for attendance upon any number of drills or equivalent military duty not less than twenty: Provided, That no compensation shall be paid for attendance at less than twenty such drills or equivalent military duty: Provided further, That the compensation provided for herein shall be computed and paid semi-annually as proportioned above: And provided further, That no compensation hereunder shall be paid to any enlisted man, except non-combatants, in the first year of his enlistment unless and until he shall have made a record score with the prescribed weapon of his arm of the Service, nor thereafter unless and until he shall have fired the prescribed course or such equivalent as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War and the National Militia Board.

Sec. 3. That all disbursements under the provisions of the preceding sections shall be made on or before the 15th day of June and December of each year.

Sec. 4. That stoppage may be made against the compensation payable to any officer or enlisted man hereunder to meet the cost of public property lost or destroyed by and chargeable to such officer or enlisted man and for any fines legally imposed for absence from drills or for other breach of military discipline.

Sec. 5. That no money appropriated under the provisions of this act shall be paid to any person who has not taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, including an agreement to render military service to the United States during any period for which he may be called into such service, providing such period shall not exceed one year; and any officer or enlisted man of the Militia who, having received pay under the provisions of this act, neglects or refuses to present himself for muster when called into the Service of the United States, shall be subject to trial on the charge of desertion by any court-martial constituted as now provided by law for Militia in the service of the United States, and upon conviction shall be punished as such court-martial may direct: And provided further, That nothing in this act, or in any other act, shall be construed to require the services of any Militia organization or of any person belonging to such organization unless such organization or person has been regularly inspected, reported fit for military service according to the standards prescribed by the Secretary of War, and so carried upon the rolls of the Adjutant General of the Army: And provided further, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to place upon the pension rolls, under any existing law, any officer or enlisted man serving in the Organized Militia of any state, territory, or the District of Columbia under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 6. The Secretary of War shall annually estimate the amount necessary for the carrying out of this act, and no money shall be expended hereunder except as it shall from time to time be appropriated.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

HOSPITAL STEWARD.—Prior to the organization of the Hospital Corps in 1887 the hospital steward received \$30 a month; steward, 2d class, \$22, and 3d class, \$20. Extra duty pay, for constant labor of not less than ten days, was at the rate of fifty cents per day for mechanics, artisans, school teachers and clerks at Army, division and department headquarters, and thirty-five cents per day for other clerks, teamsters, laborers and others, cooks and nurses (privates) rated as laborers. (Act of July 5, 1884.)

R. N. P.—The law reads: "Upon the request of the Governors \* \* \* the President may detail officers of the active list \* \* \* for duty as inspectors and instructors of the Organized Militia," etc. We published the law in our issue of March 4. The Governors have no appointive power in the Army. The list of officers designated for "detached service" in accordance with the Army bill of March 3 was published in our issue of April 1, page 917. Instructors of the Militia will not be "detailed from the ranks"; the Army officer personnel will be increased by the usual method of examination for second lieutenants to fill vacancies created by the detaching of the officers referred to in above-mentioned list. See Army Regulations 27 to 37, regarding appointments of second lieutenants.

L. M.—We have no advice such as you seek regarding the individual members of Hospital Corps who arrived on transport Sheridan at San Francisco, Cal. Address the quartermaster at San Francisco.

INFORMATION asked: If a soldier (enlisted man) now serving in the U.S. Army should die, would his widow get a pension and how much? Answer: By a provision carried by the Army Pay Bill of 1908, and still in force, the widow will receive a sum equal to six months' pay of the soldier on the active list dying from wounds or disease not the result of his own misconduct. A sum of \$35 will be deducted as burial expense.

W. F. L.—In Par. 134 of the Army Regulations, 1910, just issued, you will find the conditions for retirement of enlisted men now governing. Service as a commissioned officer of

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the United States Volunteers, organized in 1898 and 1899, or of the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, or of the Philippine Scouts, will count for the purpose of retirement as an enlisted man as though rendered as such, and length of war service with the Army in the field, or with the Navy or Marine Corps in active service (either as Volunteer or Regular), during the War of the Rebellion and actual service in China, Cuba, the Philippines, Guam, Alaska or Panama, or prior to April 23, 1904, in Porto Rico, will be doubled in computing the thirty years' service necessary to entitle an enlisted man to be retired. The actual service in any of the places named above will be considered as beginning on the date of a soldier's arrival at the first port of call, and as ending on the date of his departure from the last port of call therein, the respective dates to be entered on the muster roll of the organization to which the soldier belongs. \* \* \* The time during which a soldier may be on furlough while in any of the places named herein will not be counted double in computing his service for retirement.

HARP.—See answer to J. C. G.

J. C. G. asks: On Feb. 1, 1911, I took the examination for post commissary sergeant, and as yet have not heard anything from my examination papers. Am I on the eligible list? Answer: No results have been announced so far. Examinations were held at widely distributed points and it requires a considerable time to determine the relative standing. Last year the successful ones were not published until June. We have received a number of similar inquiries and to all we must give the same reply—await the general announcement or make a personal application through the channel if there are special reasons requiring immediate information.

C. Q. D. asks: Has either of the following bills any chance of being passed during this extra session of Congress: The 25-year retirement bill, or the bill creating grade of warrant officer in lieu of post non-commissioned staff. Answer: We think not, as ordinarily little more is considered at an extraordinary session than the special legislation for which the Congress is convened.

READER.—You do not say whether you had actual war service in 1898. If you did, make your application through naval channels, you no longer being in the Army. There is some doubt as to your right to the medal.

C. A. G. asks: (1) Is it possible to obtain copies of sample questions of the examination for appointment as second lieutenant of the Philippine Scouts? (2) Has the new Army Regulations been published, and what is the price? Answer: (1) A general statement as to character of examination is contained in the general order relating to the examination, for which application should be made through the channel. (2) We can supply the new book for \$1.

## SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., April 22, 1911.

The British sloop-of-war Shearwater, Captain Vivian, left Thursday for Santa Barbara and other northern points, and the sister ship Algerine, Captain Jones, left to-day for the same section. The collier Saturn has left for Mare Island.

Mrs. George H. McMannus, of Fort Rosecrans, was a guest at a bridge party given Wednesday afternoon by Mrs. Gordon Decker at her home on upper Second street. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Thomas entertained Comdr. and Mrs. A. C. Almy, U.S.N., Captains Vivian and Jones at dinner at Hotel del Coronado Wednesday. The table decorations were elaborate and included the American and British flags. Another dinner party the same evening consisted of Major C. H. Stanton, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Morrison and Mrs. A. B. Gibson.

Co. D, 30th Inf., in command of Capt. E. A. Wilcox, and Co. K, 8th Inf., Capt. W. B. Gracie, left yesterday for the Mexican border to relieve the companies now stationed at Tia Juana and Campo, which are, respectively, Co. H, 8th Inf., Capt. H. V. Evans, and Co. B, 30th Inf., Lieut. B. R. W.

Rear Admiral Henry N. Manney, U.S.N., retired, has returned from Sacramento, where he went with a petition to Governor Johnson urging him to sign the San Diego Harbor bill, which provides for local management of the harbor and the expenditure of several million dollars for sea walls and wharves.

At the Isia Theater this Saturday evening there is being given a minstrel performance and musical comedy, with the U.S.S. Pennsylvania Theatrical Amusement Company as the performers. The organization is composed of forty men from the cruiser. Lieut. A. T. Beauregard, U.S.N., flag officer of the Pacific Cruiser Fleet, has been in conference with Commo. E. C. Spalding and Secretary E. W. Hart, of the San Diego Yacht Club, regarding a regatta to be held on San Diego Bay on Saturday and Sunday, in which crews from each of the five cruisers now in port will participate.

Under command of Colonel Chubb, Colonel Mason and Major Roudiez, the Provisional Brigade, comprising the 8th and 30th Infantry Regiments, returned April 19 from their maneuver camp at Grossmont and have again taken up life at Camp San Diego.

The fourth annual rose show of the San Diego Floral Association opened April 20 at Mission Cliff Pavilion. In the evening the band from the California gave a concert and all sailors were admitted free.

After a month's stay here Capt. J. G. Ballinger, U.S.R.C.S., has left for San Francisco, whence, about May 1, the cutter Bear will sail for a summer cruise to Behring Sea and the Arctic Ocean. Recently Major and Mrs. George H. McMannus entertained at dinner at Fort Rosecrans in compliment to Capt. and Mrs. J. G. Ballinger. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Otto A. Nesmith, U.S.A., retired; Dr. and Mrs. McKay, of the quarantine service, and Mr. Sutherland, of England.

Monday morning the cutter crew from the California defeated the crew from the Maryland in a race on San Diego Bay, in which every sailor in the fleet had a very great interest. It is estimated that fully \$20,000 changed hands as a result of the race, which was over a three-mile course. The winning cutter finished several lengths ahead of Lieut. F. L. Reichmuth, of the West Virginia, was starter and referee. The judges were Midshipmen Oldendorf, of the California, Gilbert, of the West Virginia, and T. A. Parker, of the Maryland.

Mrs. O. C. Nichols, wife of Lieutenant Nichols, 30th Inf., accompanied by her two daughters, has arrived and taken a bungalow on Point Loma. Mrs. Frederick B. Shaw, wife of Captain Shaw, 30th Inf., has arrived from Oregon and taken apartments at the Francis.

An Easter dinner was given Friday, April 14, by the junior officers on board the South Dakota. Mrs. E. F. Parmelee chaperoned the affair. The guests included Misses Isabel Tragle, Helen Timmerman, Irene Hartman, Theda Burnham and Claire Parmelee. Midshipmen McGlasson, Brown, Kelley, Chapline, Bowman and Weyer were the hosts. Last week, Thursday, at the Ashforth Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Bortsmeyer entertained at bridge in honor of Capt. and Mrs. J. G. Ballinger.

The Maryland's baseball team defeated the Garretson Manufacturing Company's nine at Athletic Park Sunday by a score



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of 6 to 0. By a score of 54 to 63 the British cricketers from the sloops-of-war *Algerine* and *Shearwater* were defeated by a San Diego team at Balboa Park Sunday afternoon.

The San Diego High School baseball team defeated the team from the California at Athletic Park Thursday afternoon by a score of 6 to 5.

The Italian cruiser *Etruria*, Comdr. Adolfo Fasella, made a visit of several days in this port the past week. Calls were exchanged with Major McManus and staff, of Fort Rosecrans. The sailors and officers were entertained by the Italian colony also.

The target which the *Glacier* lost while en route to San Diego several weeks ago was recovered by the collier *Protheus* and the destroyer *Lawrence* and brought to this port by the former last week.

The Pacific Torpedo Fleet has arrived here after completing spring target practice off San Pedro. It is understood that the entire fleet will undergo a thorough overhauling. The Submarine Fleet began target practice yesterday over an 800-yard range.

San Diego, Cal., April 15, 1911.

Major Gen. and Mrs. William S. McCaskey have left for an extended visit in the East, where they expect to visit their children, including a daughter, who resides at Old Point Comfort, and two sons, who are in the Army. Comdr. Charles H. Hayes, of the Princeton, Ensign Alexander M. Charlton, Surg. Eugene A. Vickery, Ensign Walter F. Lafrenz and Ensign and Mrs. George Joerns are at Hotel del Coronado. Miss Ottila Nesmith, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Otto A. Nesmith, U.S.A., has been playing with the Woodward Stock Company at Omaha, Neb., and has received flattering press notices regarding her dramatic work. She played with the company in the production of "Girls." While in Omaha she has been the guest of Miss Amy Gilmore at the Rome Hotel. Her father was formerly stationed at Fort Omaha, but is now on the retired list.

Col. Richard V. Dodge, N.G.C., retired, is an aspirant for appointment as city auditor in this city. He served as city treasurer and tax collector some years ago. Brig. Gen. Robert Wankowski, N.G.C., accompanied by Mrs. Wankowski, is at the U.S. Grant Hotel, here to visit the maneuver camp of the Regulars at Grossmont.

Robert H. James and Ernest Farris, privates in the 30th Infantry, were placed under arrest Thursday by county officials, charged with the murder of Manuel Salazar, an Indian, near Tin Juana, following a drunken carousal. Immediately following the shooting the two men were placed under arrest by Lieut. Charles A. Dravo, but denied having fired the fatal shot.

For the first time in the history of San Diego this harbor today holds nearly \$30,000,000 worth of war vessels. Two or three of the big cruisers have before been in at one time, but now there are lying in the channel the cruisers *Albatross*, *Pennsylvania*, *South Dakota*, *Maryland* and *West Virginia*, the gunboats *Vicksburg* and *Princeton*, the submarines *Grampus* and *Pike*, the supply ship *Glacier*, the collier *Justin* and the tugs *Navajo* and *Fortune*. The men of the fleet have received their pay and are now ready for the long-looked-for boat race between the crews of the Maryland and California. From unofficial sources the report now comes that the Pennsylvania leads in the target practice records completed Tuesday night. On the 13,000-yard range it is claimed the Pennsylvania made 120 hits out of 250 shots, with the South Dakota making 102. The official reports are awaited with interest.

A sick bay is being constructed on the *Iris*, which will obviate the necessity of removing sick sailors from the torpedo fleet to local hospitals. An executive office is also being constructed on the *Iris* for Lieut. Comdr. L. C. Richardson, who has heretofore transacted business in his stateroom.

### CORONADO.

Coronado Beach, Cal., April 19, 1911.

Capt. and Mrs. J. G. Ballinger, U.S.R.C.S., were complimented Thursday evening with a large bridge party given by Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Bortzmeyer at the Ashforth Apartments. The receiving party included Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Parmelee, Mrs. Owens, wife of Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Owens; Mrs. Shonard, wife of Ensign Shonard; Mrs. Muhlberg, wife of Lieutenant Muhlberg, 30th Inf., and Miss Claire Parmelee. About fifty prominent society people of San Diego and many Army and Navy people were among the guests.

Miss Margaret Burnes, who has been the guest of Ensign and Mrs. R. P. Scudder at their cottage at Coronado Beach, returned to her home in San Francisco on Saturday. Mrs. Leland F. James, wife of Lieutenant Commander James, and small son arrived on Sunday from Oakland, Cal., and are at the Hotel del Coronado. Mrs. C. H. Hayes and Miss Mary Hayes, of Tacoma, Wash., have arrived at Hotel del Coronado to join Commander Hayes, of the U.S.S. Princeton. Mrs. Hayes and her daughter came down on the steamer *Gale* and will visit here for several weeks. Miss Frances Shapley, of Brookline, Mass., is the guest of her brother, Lieut. L. S. Shapley, of the U.S.S. Maryland. She is at Hotel del Coronado. Lieut. R. D. Harper, formerly attached to the U.S.S. South Dakota, left on Saturday for Annapolis for shore duty.

Lieut. Thomas M. Defrees, U.S.A., retired, was host on Tuesday of a jolly motor boat party to view the boat race held between the sailors of the U.S.S. California and the U.S.S. Maryland. Lieutenant Defrees's guests were visitors at Hotel del Coronado, which the Lieutenant makes his headquarters. Surg. L. W. McGuire, of the U.S.S. South Dakota, and Mrs. McGuire have taken an apartment at the "Ohrman" at Coronado Beach. Mrs. Smith, wife of Lieut. Holland M. Smith, U.S.M.C., has arrived and has taken an apartment at "Grey-court."

Mrs. Chauncey Thomas entertained at bridge on board the U.S.S. California on Monday afternoon. There were five tables, with a prize at each. The guests were Mrs. John Irwin, jr., Mrs. Sheldon G. Evans, Mrs. Munn, Mrs. F. M.

Bennett, Mrs. R. T. Douglas, Mrs. Charles J. Lang, Mrs. Allan G. Olson, Mrs. Von Schrader, jr., Mrs. Victor Blue, Mrs. C. H. Harlow, Mrs. Uriel Sebre, Mrs. Ladd, Mrs. Owen H. Oakley, Mrs. Zeno E. Briggs, Mrs. Chamberlain, Mrs. Von Schrader, sr., Mrs. Pierce, Mrs. Dupree and Mrs. McManus. The prizes, dainty colored pictures of the Old Mission Bell, were won by Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. Blue, Mrs. Chamberlain and Mrs. Von Schrader, sr. After the game a number were asked in for tea, among whom were Colonel Vop Schrader, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Chester Wells, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. L. R. Sargent, Mrs. Lester A. Beardsley, Miss Lyons, Paymr. John Irwin, Ensign Allan G. Olson, Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland, Captain Vivian, R.N., Captain Jones, R.N., Lieut. Comdr. C. J. Lang, Capt. C. H. Harlow, Comdr. Victor Blue and the officers of the ship.

Mrs. Charles W. Crosse, wife of Ensign Crosse, arrived from Seattle on Tuesday and is at Coronado Hotel.

Seventy-seven men from the U.S.S. *Glacier*, brought to San Diego for distribution among the cruisers, have been placed in a detention camp on North Island for two weeks on account of measles among the crew of the *Glacier* on the way down. This camp is under command of Lieutenant Grady and Midshipman Murphy.

Comdr. Augustus C. Almy, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Almy entertained at dinner on Wednesday at Hotel del Coronado for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Thomas and Captains Vivian and Jones, of the British navy. There was a very attractive hop at Hotel del Coronado Wednesday, attended largely by the Army and Navy circles. The band from the U.S.S. Maryland furnished the music.

### MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., April 19, 1911.

For the joyous Easter services the various exquisite gardens of the yard contributed their floral offerings to beautify St. Peter's Chapel, where Chaplain A. A. McAllister, retired, officiated. All services at the yard are now being conducted by Chaplain McAllister, who, since he was relieved at the yard some nine months ago, has been living at the Hotel St. Vincent in Vallejo. Since the detachment of his successor, Chaplain John B. Frazier, last fall no chaplain has been assigned to duty here, although it is understood that Chaplain Sydney K. Evans, who has been attached to the Minnesota, is eventually to come to the yard.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus returned to the yard on April 14 after a ten days' trip through Southern California, including stops at Los Angeles, Pasadena and Santa Barbara. It is understood that Rear Admiral Osterhaus will be detached and will leave for the Atlantic coast early in May. Mrs. Arthur W. Dodd returned to her home in San Francisco last week after a delightful visit to Mrs. Frances B. Gatewood, in Vallejo, and Mrs. Henry T. Mayo, on the island.

A pretty affair was the luncheon given by Mrs. Charles M. Ray on Easter Sunday for a dozen guests. The decorations appropriate to the Easter season, were all in pure white and delicate greens, while tiny chicks were used for favors and decorated the place-cards. The guests were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus, Rear Admiral John B. Milton and Mrs. Milton, of San Francisco; Col. Randolph Dickens, U.S. M.C. and Mrs. Dickens; Capt. and Mrs. C. B. T. Moore, of the Yerba Buena Naval Station; Col. Frank J. Denny, U.S.M.C. and Mrs. Denny, of San Francisco; Mrs. Mary Turner and Comdr. Clarence Stone, of the Buffalo.

Miss Peggie, of Birmingham, Ala., arrived on Saturday on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Ulys R. Webb, until Surg. and Mrs. Webb sail for the Philippines about August, when she will accompany the Asiatic Station, Mrs. Ulys R. Webb, of San Francisco, was a guest of Mrs. Oscar W. Koester over the last week-end.

Mdsn. H. O. Van De Voe arrived this week and entered the hospital for observation and treatment. Mdsn. E. L. Ellington, of the California, has also been ordered to the hospital for observation. Mdsn. Dir. E. B. James, of the Yerba Buena Station, is rapidly convalescing from his recent severe illness. Mrs. Edward Sturges, who is visiting her mother, Mrs. A. S. Montgomery, in San Francisco, is being made the motif for much entertaining by her girlhood friends. She has postponed her return to her home in the islands until about the middle of May. Lieut. and Mrs. Frank Freyer, who are visiting Mrs. Freyer's mother, Mrs. Crutcher, in San Francisco, are the fêted guests at a round of entertainments during their stay here. For the past couple of years they have been at Guam and are now en route to Georgia, where they will spend some little time with Lieutenant Freyer's relatives before he again reports for duty. Mr. and Mrs. Homer Bonthey entertained at an elaborate dinner in their honor on Monday last.

Capt. Fred A. Ramsey, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Ramsey arrived from Honolulu on Friday, the Captain immediately reporting for duty at the Marine Barracks. As there were no quarters available on the yard they have taken apartments in Vallejo. Captain Ramsey came in command of a detachment of 200 Marines, just relieved duty in Hawaii, the other officers in the party being Lieut. Fred D. Gilmore, Lieut. Lauren S. Willis. Captain Ramsey left to-day for San Diego in command of 100 Marines, ordered for duty along the Mexican border. Mrs. James J. Manning, who has been spending the winter in the navy yard town as the guest of her mother, Mrs. Mae Bruegge, has left for the Atlantic Coast to join Ensign Manning, who returned from the Philippines to join the Rhode Island. Ensign George Joerns, under treatment at the hospital for some time, has reported for temporary duty aboard the Independence. Lieut. C. W. Alger, U.S.M.C., reported here for duty this week. Miss Nina Blow came up from her San Francisco home on Monday to remain for a week or ten days as the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Charles M. Ray.

On Tuesday evening, April 18, the Mare Island branch of the Navy Relief Society, recently organized, entertained at a large card party in the sail loft, which was highly enjoyable, and from a social and financial standpoint most successful. The committee of arrangements included Mrs. Randolph Dickens, chairman, Mrs. Charles M. Ray and Mrs. Dudley W. Knox. All the prizes—twenty-five in number—of the elaborate supper which was served, were donated, so that the proceeds of the affair, about \$160, represented a clear gain. As only fifteen of the prizes were played for—one for each table—the remainder were auctioned off at the end of the evening. Capt. Oscar W. Koester acting as auctioneer. Bridge and five hundred were played, the prizes being won by Mrs. Dudley X. Knox, Miss Virginia Dickens, Miss Nina Blow, Mrs. Ernest E. Eckhardt, Mrs. Edmund W. Bonaffon, Mrs. Emily Cutts, Miss Ruth Hascel, Mrs. T. J. J. See, Mrs. Jay M. Salladay, Mrs. J. R. Hornberger, Lieutenant Commanders Knox and Lincoln, P. A. Surg. Francis M. Munson, of the Independence, Lieut. Herbert E. Kays and Asst. Naval Constr. R. D. Gatewood.

Capt. and Mrs. Guy W. Brown entertained informally at cards aboard the Independence last evening. Among the players were Pay Inscr. and Mrs. Edmund W. Bonaffon, Surg. and Mrs. Charles P. Kindelberger, Surg. and Mrs. Ulys R. Webb, Lieut. and Mrs. Allen B. Reed and P. A. Paymr. and Mrs. John R. Hornberger. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Irwin H. Landis have taken an apartment in Vallejo, where Mrs. Landis will reside during the time that her husband is under treatment at the hospital here. Mrs. Alfred Pratt is at the Collins in Vallejo while Commander Pratt is at the hospital. Lieut. Col. J. D. Glennan will spend a month at Washington, D.C., to visit his mother, who is ill. Mrs. C. Turner, who has been spending some weeks in Los Angeles, sailed on this week's transport for the Philippines to join Captain Turner, stationed at Olongapo. Mrs. Mary Turner, of this yard, goes to the Philippines in September for a stay of six months, as both her sons, Captain Turner and Asst. Surg. Henry W. B. Turner, are stationed at Olongapo. She will probably be accompanied by her niece, Miss Ruth Hascel. Civil Engr. and Mrs. George McKay, who have been in Chicago for several months, are expected to return to Mare Island during the present month.

The announcement that the receivingship Independence, anchored in the Mare Island channel since 1858, is to be succeeded by the St. Louis, and that she will probably be sold for old junk, has caused a wave of protest to sweep over Vallejo and vicinity, and the Women's Improvement Club of Vallejo is agitating a movement to keep the vessel here. At a meeting of the club held on April 17 the proposition of

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purchasing her and using her for a clubhouse on this side of the channel met with considerable enthusiasm and a committee has been appointed to interview Rear Admiral Osterhaus with a view to ascertaining the best methods of procedure. Members of the club feel that the ship could be used to advantage not only for that organization, but by the Vallejo Merchants' Association and the Vallejo Chamber of Commerce, while her presence here would continue to be a matter of historical interest.

### NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., April 25, 1911.

Ensign and Mrs. David F. Ducey entertained Tuesday evening at a charming dinner for Mrs. William Brackett, Miss Marbury, Ensigns Markland and McKittick, Lieut. and Mrs. Walter N. Vernou entertained at afternoon tea on the New Hampshire Tuesday for Misses Merritt and Turner, of Pensacola, Fla.; Miss Elizabeth and Cornelia Tomlin, Miss Janet Taylor, Miss Bessie Merritt and Master Walter Taylor.

Mrs. John Cantwell on Tuesday entertained the members of her bridge club at the Woman's Club, which was attractively decorated with spring flowers. There were two tables of bridge and the prizes were very dainty. Mrs. Cantwell leaves Thursday to join Capt. J. C. Cantwell, U.S.M.C., in Milwaukee. Comdr. and Mrs. John B. Patton entertained at dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Albert G. Winterhalter, Mrs. Littleton W. T. Waller and Captain Rogers. Red tulips and ferns adorned the table and daintily painted tulip place-cards were the souvenirs.

Mrs. Nathaniel Burruss, who has been the guest of her son and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Harry B. Jordan, for two months at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., will return home Wednesday, accompanied by Capt. and Mrs. Jordan. Lieut. Joseph K. Taussig is spending some time here. Miss Marjorie Eldredge, daughter of Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles H. Eldredge, who has been spending the Easter holidays at Carvel Hall, Annapolis, with Mr. and Mrs. Wells Goodhue, will return tomorrow to take the leading role in an amateur performance of "A Game of Golf" at St. Paul's parish house.

Miss Katherine Quinby after a visit to her mother, Mrs. John Quinby, left Friday for Lexington, Va., to attend the V.M.I. dances. Miss Margaret Grandy, guest of her brother and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. William Frederick Halsey, St. Helena, left Tuesday evening for Ogontz School. Mr. Ovid Foote has returned to Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, after a visit to Lieut. and Mrs. Percy Foote. Mrs. Charles Shaw has returned to her home after attending the third biennial conference of National Y.W.C.A. in Indianapolis.

Misses Esther and Sallie Byrnes, who came from Annapolis to attend the funeral of their uncle, Mr. Henry Cooke, while here were guests of their aunt, Mrs. Wiloughby T. in London, Va., to visit Mr. and Mrs. Lewis. Miss Bessie Kelly returned Monday from Lexington, Va., where she attended the V.M.I. Easter festivities. Miss Lucile Woods and Miss Margarite Woods, of Old Point, attended the Easter hop at Annapolis. The engagement is announced of Miss Elizabeth Batchelor, of Baltimore, and Mr. Thomas William Haynes, of New York. Miss Batchelor is the niece of Mrs. Francis L. Chadwick and has made a host of friends during her visits to Mrs. Chadwick on the Richmond. The detachment of Comdr. Francis L. Chadwick from this station is a source of regret to their many friends here.

### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., April 24, 1911.

Lieut. and Mrs. Xavier Blauvelt have returned from their wedding trip to Washington, D.C., where they were guests of Lieutenant Blauvelt's parents, Col. and Mrs. Blauvelt, at the Dresden. They are at present staying with Mrs. Blauvelt's father, Mr. Charles Taschette, in the city. Mrs. D. R. Anthony left Monday for Fort Snelling, Minn., to visit her daughter, Mrs. Louis Koehler, during the absence of Captain Koehler, 4th Cav., on the Mexican border. Mrs. Anthony and Mrs. Koehler will spend the summer months in Massachusetts at the different water resorts.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wolfer, of Stillwater, Minn., are guests of Major and Mrs. R. W. McClaughry. Major and Mrs. Thomas L. Slavenes presided at a beautiful dinner Saturday for Col. and Mrs. William Stephenson, Capt. and Mrs. W. T. Littebrant, Lieut. and Mrs. Clapham and Lieut. John Cooke. Mrs. Buchanan, regent of Daughters of 1812, Kansas City, Mo., is the guest of Major and Mrs. Aultman. Mrs. Aultman entertained with a delightful bridge party on Saturday afternoon for her guest.

Lieut. and Mrs. Xavier Blauvelt have been assigned quarters No. 5C, Otis Hall. Lieut. T. H. Emerson, C.E., is in San Francisco and will not return for another month. Chaplain T. P. O'Keefe, 13th Cav., guest of his mother, Mrs. Margaret O'Keefe, in the city, officiated at low mass Sunday at the Sacred Heart Church, and preached the sermon at high mass. Lieut. John O. K. Taussig, 7th Inf., assistant adjutant, was the guest of friends in St. Joseph, Mo., Sunday. Mrs. Charles N. Murphy, wife of Captain Murphy, 13th Inf., is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Joshua M. Goodwin, Detroit, Mich.

An enjoyable bridge party was given by Mrs. H. E. Miner and the Misses Jeunet at the quarters of Lieutenant Jeunet Tuesday afternoon. After the game a course tea was served, to which twenty-five additional guests were invited. The salads were served by Mrs. J. M. Lindsay and Mrs. William Stephenson. Coffee was poured by Mrs. Allison, of Michigan. Others assisting were Miss Reanne, Misses Lydia and Mary Fuller and Mrs. T. G. Gottschalk.

Mrs. Allison, of Michigan, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. H. E. Miner, and Lieutenant Miner. Mrs. J. W. Barker entertained with a charming bridge party Thursday afternoon. Mrs. M. W. McClaughry, of the post; Mrs. Willis Ulline, of Fort Douglas; Mrs. Ernest D. Peck, Mrs. R. W. McClaughry, Mrs. J. B. Henry, of Fort Snelling, and Mrs. John W. Hauserman were guests at a luncheon at the home of Mrs. J. V. Kelly, in the North Esplanade, when the Philomath Club celebrated its sixteenth anniversary. Miss Martha Walton, guest



for the past two weeks of Mrs. J. B. Henry and Mrs. W. R. McClaughey, left Thursday for her home in Lincoln, Neb. Capt. Samuel Noyes, 4th Inf., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Robinson. Rev. J. A. Leavitt, L.L.D., has returned to his home in Ewing, Ill., after a visit with his cousin, the Rev. F. J. Leavitt, of the Federal Prison. Capt. Merck B. Stewart has gone to Monterey, Cal., for a brief stay.

Corps. Joseph D. Patch, Co. D, and John Dabney, Co. F, 9th Inf., and Pvt. Theophilus Steele, Co. G, 7th Inf., have arrived from the Philippines to take the final examination for appointment as second lieutenants in the Army. Major Michael J. Lenihan, 7th Inf., who has been on duty at the War College, Washington, D.C., on Tuesday assumed charge of the post. Lieut. John M. Hewitt, M.R.C., who has been on duty at the Military Prison, has left for Fort Lawton. Mrs. Jenkins, wife of Doctor Jenkins, left Tuesday for San Antonio. Mrs. J. Loring has gone to San Antonio to join her husband en route to visit her parents in the South. Mr. and Mrs. Allison, of Owosso, Mich., are guests of their daughter, Mrs. H. E. Miner, and Lieutenant Miner. Miss Dorothy Gale, daughter of Colonel Gale, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. O. P. Robinson, and Lieutenant Robinson. Gen. and Mrs. De Russy, en route from California to New York city, were guests for the week-end of Col. and Mrs. William Stephenson. Mrs. Norman, widow of Capt. Traber Norman, 8th Inf., and her mother, Mrs. Hall of Monterey, Cal., were guests this week of Mrs. W. B. Van Tuyl, of the city. Mrs. John Winn, wife of Captain Winn, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Whitehead. Mrs. Tenny Ross and Mrs. Whitehead have made her the honoree at bridge parties. Mrs. J. W. Baker gave a most delightful bridge party Thursday afternoon. Mrs. W. S. Barringer, Mrs. A. H. Carter, Mrs. E. T. Collins, Mrs. H. A. Drum, Miss Marie Dodsworth, Mrs. L. V. Frazier, Mrs. Ladd, of Kansas City, Mrs. Philip Mowry and Mrs. J. F. Janda won the highest scores at the bridge party given Tuesday by Miss Jeunet and Miss Miner. The prizes were beautiful silver pencils.

Lieut. John M. Hewitt, Med. Corps, has left for Fort Lawton, Wash. Mrs. E. E. Barlow and Mrs. A. B. Kaempfer have gone to San Antonio to join their husbands. Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Anthony, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, who have just returned from Old Point Comfort, Va., were guests while there of the officers of the U.S.S. Louisiana for dinner, and were also the guests of Lieut. Comdr. Lee Johnson, U.S.N., son of Judge Johnson, and Mrs. Johnson, of the city.

Capt. and Mrs. William W. McCammon, Jr., of Wichita, Kas., and Mr. and Mrs. Hawes, of Atchison, Kas., were guests for the week-end of Capt. Douglas Potts. Mrs. Norman, widow of the late Capt. Traber Norman, and her two daughters and mother, Mrs. Hall, will come to Leavenworth for a permanent residence, and have purchased a residence on Fifth avenue. Mrs. J. B. Shetery was hostess at a charming musicale and kensington Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. H. A. Drum entertained with a delightful tea Saturday as a compliment to Mrs. W. W. McCammon, Jr., of Wichita, Kas., and Mrs. Hawes, of Atchison. Mrs. Americus Mitchell poured coffee and Miss Jeunet served tea. Mrs. Drum was further assisted by Miss Zelma Jeunet, Miss Shug Reaume and Lieut. Douglas Potts. Lieutenant Potts was host Saturday at a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Roger Fitch, Capt. and Mrs. H. A. Drum, Capt. and Mrs. W. W. McCammon, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Hawes, of Atchison, and Miss Shug Reaume.

Mrs. A. B. Carey, of Florida, guest of her daughter, Mrs. Walker, was honor guest at a luncheon Friday given by Mrs. William Stephenson. Mrs. Carey was also the complimented guest at a luncheon given Saturday by Mrs. J. A. Murtaugh. Mrs. F. W. Van Duynes was the charming hostess Friday afternoon at tea for Captain Van Duynes' mother, of Newark, N.J.

Attending the cotillon dance at Turners' Hall Friday night in the city were Col. and Mrs. William Stephenson, Major and Mrs. E. L. Munson, Capt. and Mrs. F. J. Anderson, and Mrs. Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. Lindsay, Capt. and Mrs. Stuart, Lieut. and Mrs. Xavier Blauvelt, Captains Newbold, Savage and Chanler, Lieutenants Hand and Taussig.

A forest fire was discovered to the rear of the non-commissioned officers' quarters on Wint avenue, in the college section of the reservation, Friday and for a time threatened to assume alarming proportions.

Miss Zelma Keshler, of Kansas City, Mo., guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ira Snyder, was the guest of honor at a charming informal bridge party Saturday evening given by Capt. and Mrs. Brewer, who invited Capt. and Mrs. J. E. Bell, Capt. and Mrs. C. R. Day, Capt. and Mrs. Eskridge, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Brewster, Mrs. Whitaker, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Snyder. Mrs. Leighton Powell and baby have gone to San Antonio to join Lieutenant Powell. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McGonigle and family, after a winter in Knoxville, Tenn., guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Henry Gibbins, have returned to their home in the city, accompanied by Mrs. Gibbins and little daughter, Lieut. T. C. Martin, 5th Field Art., Troop B, son of Major and Mrs. Martin, of the Soldiers' Home here, is quite ill in the hospital in San Francisco.

Mrs. Willis Uline, of Fort Douglas, Utah, guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Taylor, Jr., entertained with a delightful informal bridge party Saturday. Mrs. L. Frazier, of the post, was among the guests. Mrs. H. D. Bjornstad has left for an indefinite visit with relatives in St. Paul, Minn. Lieut. and Mrs. Hewitt have gone to Seattle, Wash.

#### PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Monterey, Cal., April 20, 1911.

Mrs. C. W. Mason will visit in Raleigh while Colonel Mason is with the regiment at San Diego. Sunday afternoon society motored down the peninsula for the golf tournament at Del Monte, where several cups were competed for. Capt. and Miss Pickering and Miss Vesta Smith were dinner guests at Hotel del Monte Sunday evening. Mrs. W. R. Smedberg is spending two weeks here with her daughter, Mrs. George McVey, and will return next Sunday to her apartment at the Hillcrest, in San Francisco.

Lieut. C. A. Dravo, receiving his promotion to the 18th Infantry, has by mutual transfer with Lieut. E. J. Bracken returned to the 8th Infantry.

Whooping cough is still prevalent. Harriet Van Wormer, Patty and Elizabeth Merriman contracting the disease this week. Mrs. L. J. Smith left on Tuesday for Washington, D.C., where she will spend the summer, returning here in the fall to divide her time between her two children, Capt. A. T. Smith, 12th Inf., and Mrs. G. H. Davis, wife of Captain Davis, also of the 12th Infantry.

Capt. J. N. Pickering entertained Mrs. Kalde, Mrs. Merriman and Miss Pickering, all garrison members of the Pacific Grove Episcopal choir, after choir practice Saturday evening at a cafeteria supper. Capt. J. H. Griffiths returned to the post this week and is busy packing his personal property preparatory to leaving for Portland, Ore., for station.

Egg hunt parties were the feature of the Easter gaieties. Mrs. S. M. Lutz entertained Carl, Eleanor and Dick Mason, Keith Bullard, Patty and Elizabeth Merriman, John Knudsen, Elizabeth and Isabella Bell, Peter Stewart, Simon Lutz, Jack and Sam Widdfield, Marie and Virginia Moorman, Walter Johnson, Harriet Van Wormer, Philip and Pud Wales, Alexander and Renwick McVey, Anna Davis, Henry and Catherine Ripley, Esther and Paul Golden, Robert Norton, Helen and Louise Louvey, Arthur Buford, Lillian and Marie Hanscom, and light refreshments were served in the band stand. Elizabeth and Isabella Bell and Marie Moorman entertained the same group at an egg hunt the following day at their quarters.

Col. J. D. Glennan's house party at the Presidio of San Francisco, which Mrs. W. K. Wright and Mrs. E. J. Bracken were members, was broken up suddenly on Monday upon the receipt of a telegram that the Colonel's mother was dying. He has been granted a month's leave. Mrs. Wright and Mrs. Bracken returned to-day. Captain Widdfield and family, Lieutenants Palen, 25th Inf., Baker, 2d Field Art., and Rhinehardt, 1st Cav., left yesterday for San Francisco en route to their stations.

Rose Bullard and Gene Knudsen, who are attending the convent at Menlo Park, are spending ten days' vacation with their parents. Mrs. S. R. Merriman returned from Mare Island and San Francisco, where she has been spending several weeks.

The commanding officer here, Major George McVey, received word from Washington sustaining the sailing of all regiments to and from the Philippines six months from date of original sailing orders, which now puts the 8th Infantry's

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departure Feb. 5. Captain Davis received the Government divans and will install them in the house now occupied. Two Red Cross wagons were returned from San Diego to this post on Monday. Capt. and Mrs. G. H. Davis were hosts at an automobile party and tea at Pebble Beach Lodge in honor of Mrs. L. J. Smith prior to her departure on Sunday afternoon.

Corpl. Richard Goodwin, Co. C, 1st Inf., ran amuck on a train while en route with his company from here to Vancouver Friday evening and fired six shots through the windows of the train before he was subdued by Corpl. Charles Clark. Corporal Goodwin was badly used up in the scuffle and taken to the General Hospital at the Presidio of San Francisco upon the arrival of the train there.

Mrs. Evans and family returned yesterday after a few weeks spent at Tia Juana with Captain Evans, who is to return here when relieved by Capt. W. B. Gracie. Informal affairs, such as sewing bees and small bridge parties and teas, have contributed to the week's social record. Mrs. Smedberg has been the complimented guest at a number of these affairs. Mrs. W. K. Wright will leave Sunday for San Diego to remain with her husband a week or ten days.

Mrs. Stewart was hostess at an elaborate dinner on Thursday at the Officers' Club, when the guests included Messdames Mason, Bullard, Wright, Evans, Bracken, Johnson, Merriman, Misses Pickering and Creary. Mrs. W. K. Wright entertained informally Wednesday afternoon in honor of Mrs. A. E. Creary. Capt. Edwin Bell left on Tuesday for San Diego to join the regiment, and while en route a telegram was received detailing him four years in the Quartermaster's Department and to act as transport quartermaster on the Sheridan, sailing May 5. Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, U.S.N., commanding at Mare Island, and Mrs. Osterhaus were dinner guests of Mrs. W. K. Wright at Hotel del Monte Sunday evening after an invigorating motor around the seventeen-mile drive. Lieutenant Glennan, 12th Inf., reported here to-day for duty.

#### JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., April 24, 1911.

On Saturday morning, April 15, about ten o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof and attic of Captain Peek's quarters, causing quite a little excitement on the post. Lieutenant Cole's house, which adjoins Captain Peek's, was entirely emptied inside of twenty minutes by the soldiers and a few of the ladies and boys present. The fire seems to have been started by a spark igniting a bird's nest. Little damage to the furnishings was sustained by either officer. The loss to the building was under \$900.

Capt. and Mrs. Ford returned to the post on April 12 after visiting Mrs. Ford's parents at Macomb, Ill. Miss Shields, who was here a short while ago, has returned from a visit to Jackson Barracks, La., and is staying with Col. and Mrs. Mann. Mr. Craig MacQuaid, of St. Louis, took dinner with Lieut. and Mrs. Errington April 13. Lieutenant Cole returned to the post April 12 from San Diego, Cal., where he took a detachment of 140 recruits. Mrs. Cole returned the same day, after visiting Miss Anna Lockett, of Chicago, for two weeks.

Mrs. Symmonds entertained with a delightful bridge of three tables April 22, in honor of Miss Shields. Others present were Messdames Mann, Howard, Cress, of St. Louis, Ford, Quinlan, Bryan, Errington, Cole and Holmes. Prizes were won by Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Holmes and Mrs. Cole; a guest prize was given to Miss Shields. On April 21 an attractive hop was enjoyed by the officers and ladies. Guests from the city were Misses Morrison and Kaufmann, who stayed with Capt. and Mrs. Bryan, and Major Lang, who was the guest of Lieutenant Blakely. Miss Kaufmann spent the week-end at Capt. and Mrs. Bryan's. Lieut. and Mrs. Errington entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson and Lieut. and Mrs. Quinlan with a dinner on Monday to celebrate the coming promotion to captain of all three officers. Captain Robertson entertained a few of the officers and ladies with an impromptu possum hunt Tuesday night, just outside his quarters, where he treed and captured a fat possum. The bridge club met at Mrs. Mann's April 21, when prizes were awarded to Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Cole.

On Thursday evening Miss Shields organized a bowling party composed of Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Lieut. and Mrs. Cole, Mrs. Mann, Captains Robertson and Peek, and Lieutenants Blakely, Knox, Mitchell and Taylor. Highest scores were made by Mrs. Cole and Lieutenant Mitchell. After the bowling Lieutenant Knox entertained with a supper. On Saturday another bowling party was enjoyed by Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Errington, Miss Shields, Captains Peek and Pillsbury, Lieutenants Knox and Blakely. Prizes were won by Mrs. Ford and Captain Peek; Lieutenant Blakely furnished the supper.

Lieutenant Errington has gone on a short fishing trip up the river with some friends from St. Louis. Lieutenant Quinlan left on Saturday to take a detachment of 146 recruits to San Diego. Mrs. Quinlan left the same day for Kansas City, where she will spend the next two weeks visiting Mrs. McCullum.

Mrs. Morton, wife of Capt. C. E. Morton, paymaster, of St. Louis, has been sick for two months and is still quite ill. Mrs. Errington entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes and

Lieutenant Blakely with dinner on Sunday. Col. and Mrs. Mann gave a dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Miss Shields, Miss Green and Mr. T. J. Barnes, Jr., of St. Louis, and Captain Pillsbury. Mrs. Ford left yesterday for Macomb, Ill., where she will visit her parents for the next two weeks.

#### FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., April 22, 1911.

Mrs. Edgar Z. Steever and Mrs. James B. Hughes, of Fort Meade, S.D., will arrive Monday at the garrison as guests of Mrs. Louis Scherer. Mrs. Edward S. Hayes and her mother, Mrs. Borden, were hostesses Friday evening for the Five Hundred Club. Mrs. Daniel R. Anthony, Leavenworth, Kas., arrived Tuesday and is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Lewis M. Koehler. Lieut. Charles Burnett, 4th Cav., left Saturday for San Francisco. Capt. and Mrs. Harry Cooper, formerly of the 28th Infantry, but now of the 4th Infantry, will leave May 1 for their new station, Fort Crook.

Mrs. Lewis M. Koehler was hostess Wednesday at a charming tea in honor of her mother, Mrs. Daniel R. Anthony, and of Mrs. Charles Burnett. Those assisting were Messdames Fielder M. M. Beall, Tyree R. Rivers, James J. O'Hara, Paul C. Hutton and Miss Cameron. Mrs. Charles Burnett and her sister, Miss Cameron, spent the past few days in St. Paul, guests of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Alexander O. Brodie. Mrs. Burnett left Friday to join Lieutenant Burnett at San Francisco, and they will sail for Tokyo, Japan, May 1, where Lieutenant Burnett will be an attaché at the American Embassy. Miss Cameron will remain in St. Paul several days as a guest of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. A. O. Brodie.

Mrs. Albert S. Bowen left Thursday for Waukon, Iowa, to visit relatives for several weeks. Mrs. Fielder M. M. Beall entertained Monday afternoon for the ladies' bridge club. Mrs. Thomas H. Lowe entertained Saturday afternoon at five hundred in honor of her mother, Mrs. LeRoy J. Wolf, of Pittsburg, Pa. Lieut. Charles C. Reynolds entertained Thursday evening at five hundred, when honors were won by Mrs. George L. Mason and Lieut. Herbert I. Harris. Mrs. Fielder M. M. Beall entertained Sunday at supper for twenty guests. Mrs. Benjamin F. McClellan left Thursday for Lexington, Mrs. Thomas H. Lowe will spend May and June, the guest of her parents, Dental Surg. and Mrs. George L. Mason, returned Thursday to the garrison from New York. Mrs. Gideon Williams, Infantry, entertained informally Tuesday evening at cards.

Mrs. Edwin L. Butts, of Minneapolis, entertained Wednesday at luncheon and a theater party for Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith, Mrs. Louis Scherer and Mrs. Otho W. B. Farr. Captain Farr returns to-day from Fort Sheridan, where he has spent the week. Mrs. Farr, who spent the past few days in Minneapolis the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Edwin L. Butts, returned home Friday. Mrs. Gideon Williams is the guest of Mrs. Fielder M. M. Beall for a few weeks. Lieut. William L. Prunty, 4th Cav., who spent the past week with his family at the garrison, returns Wednesday to El Paso.

Capt. Sedgwick Rice, military instructor at St. Thomas College, returned Saturday from Chicago. Mrs. James Woolnough, wife of Lieut. James Woolnough, 21st Inf., arrived in St. Paul during the week from Manila, and is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kopper.

#### HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Honolulu, H.T., April 10, 1911.

Major Ernest V. Smith, Pay Dept., was the complimented guest on Friday evening of Edward M. Watson at a stag dinner. Other guests were Doctor Hodgins, Mr. William Williamson, Lieutenant Pardee, Mr. John Evans, Mr. Olson and Mr. Hodgins. After dinner cards furnished interest for the remainder of the evening. A colony of the wives and families of officers of the two battalions of the 2d Infantry that journeyed here from the coast on the transport Crook have taken temporary quarters at the Alexander Young Hotel, pending a move to their own new quarters at Leilehua. Among the number are Mrs. Lincoln, wife of Lieut. E. B. Lincoln; Mrs. Wright, wife of Lieut. C. H. Wright; Mrs. Shuttleworth, wife of Capt. E. A. Shuttleworth; Mrs. Laurence O. Mathews and Mrs. Joseph A. McAndrew. Others of the recently arrived colony are Mrs. and Miss Marquard, Mrs. J. C. Kay, Mrs. Demmer, Mrs. Browning and Mrs. C. J. Crockett. Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas H. Cunningham, 5th Cav., are being welcomed after a delightful trip to the homeland.

Mrs. George B. Rodney entertained in honor of her husband's birthday at the 5th Cavalry post on Thursday. Capt. and Mrs. Charles C. Walcutt, Jr., Capt. and Mrs. Albert U. Faulkner and Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph M. Parker assisted in celebrating the occasion. Lieut. and Mrs. Nathaniel F. McClure, of Schofield Barracks, gave a dinner in compliment to their week-end guests, Major Ernest V. Smith and Capt. Meor N. Falls, at Leilehua on Saturday, before the post hop. Capt. and Mrs. Edward P. Orton were of the party. Sunday



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evening, at Schofield Barracks, Capt. and Mrs. W. A. Holbrook entertained at dinner for Vetns. and Mrs. Thomas H. Edwards and Miss Leda Manley. Mrs. Edwards and her two sons and Miss Manley are to go to the states on the Crook and their friends are giving a series of entertainments in compliment to them prior to their departure. Capt. and Mrs. Ramsey were the honored guests at a dinner given by Paymr. and Mrs. Stevens at their home on Green street Thursday. Other guests were Major and Mrs. Wendell C. Neville, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. L. S. Willis, U.S.M.C.; Miss Alice Cooper and the British Consul, Mr. Ralph Forster. Miss Frances Vans Agnew, daughter of Vetn. Robert Vans Agnew, of Schofield Barracks, will go to the coast shortly in company with Mrs. Thomas H. Edwards.

Mrs. Francis J. Koester was hostess at two tables of bridge at Schofield Barracks on Friday. Mrs. E. P. Orton, Mrs. F. W. Foster, Mrs. A. B. Dockery, Mrs. C. C. Winnia, Mrs. A. U. Faulkner, Mrs. Lewis Forster, Mrs. A. W. Hanson were the guests. Mrs. Foster and Mrs. Dockery were the prize-winners, receiving Japanese portfolios. Mrs. Charles C. Walcutt, jr., was hostess at luncheon at Leilehua on Thursday for Mrs. E. D. Scales, mother of Capt. W. B. Scales, 5th Cav., and of the wife of Lieut. Daniel D. Gregory, 5th Cav., and Miss Alfred Scales. Other guests were Mrs. W. C. Christy, Mrs. W. B. Scales, Mrs. G. L. Morrison, Mrs. Robert Vans Agnew, Mrs. D. D. Gregory and Mrs. Lewis Forster. After luncheon a guessing contest was held, high score being won by Mrs. Gregory, consolation by Mrs. W. B. Scales and a guest remembrance by Mrs. E. D. Scales. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles W. Stewart, of Schofield Barracks, entertained at dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. McClure and Lieut. and Mrs. Forster. The Schofield Barracks Bridge Club was entertained by Mrs. C. C. Winnia on Wednesday, her guests being Mrs. Fred W. Foster, Mrs. C. C. Walcutt, jr., Mrs. F. J. Koester, Mrs. Wallace De Witt, Mrs. D. D. Gregory, Mrs. W. B. Scales, Mrs. E. P. Orton, Mrs. R. M. Parker, Mrs. A. W. Hanson and Mrs. A. U. Faulkner. Mrs. Walcutt received first award and Mrs. Scales second.

Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph H. Barnard, 5th Cav., are being welcomed at Schofield Barracks, recently returned from several months spent on the mainland. Mrs. McStocker entertained at an informal tea for Mrs. Frederick Ramsey, who departed Tuesday on the transport Crook. The guests included Mrs. Ramsey, Mrs. Marix, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Neville, Mrs. Rose Kingsbury, Mrs. Shedy, Mrs. Willis, Mrs. Wilcox, Mrs. Roy Smith, Miss Katharine Stephens and the two charming daughters of the hostess.

The U.S.A. transport Crook, which arrived on Wednesday, brought a large addition to Army circles. Among arrivals were Major and Mrs. W. P. Burnham, Chaplain and Mrs. A. A. Pruden, Capt. and Mrs. E. A. Mathews, Capt. and Mrs. Marquart, Capt. and Mrs. J. A. Harris, Capt. and Mrs. E. B. Edwards, Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Carter, Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Kay, Lieut. and Mrs. C. H. Wright, Lieut. and Mrs. V. W. Boller, Lieut. and Mrs. L. O. Mathews, Lieut. and Mrs. T. H. Cunningham, Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. McAndrew, Lieut. and Mrs. Longenecker, Lieut. and Mrs. A. B. Cook, Lieut. and Mrs. R. B. Lincoln, Lieut. and Mrs. Crockett and Lieut. and Mrs. Demmer. Major E. Eveleth Winslow, Co. E, has received orders to go to the Panama Canal Zone and, with Mrs. Winslow, expects to leave on the S.S. Honolulu on April 11. Major Winslow has been in Honolulu over two years and has done much valuable work on fortifications in Oahu. Capt. Alfred B. Putnam, C.E., will assume command of the battalion of Engineers stationed at Fort De Rusay, H.T., upon the departure of Major Winslow, pending the assignment of a new field officer to this district.

### LUDLOW BARRACKS.

Ludlow Barracks, P.I., March 7, 1911.

All the organizations of the 21st Infantry are now stationed at Ludlow Barracks, this most delightful of all the posts in the Philippine Islands. Cos. E and L returned from the Lake Lanao District last week, Tuesday, and Cos. G and H came in on Thursday. Co. M was ordered out to Cotabato for temporary duty, but returned within one week. Since departure for foreign service in the year 1905 this is the first time that the entire regiment has been stationed at one post. During the previous tour of foreign service Camp Connell, Samar, was the regimental station, but owing to the many calls for field service there were always some organizations temporarily absent. While stationed at Fort Logan, Colo., one company was absent at Whipple Barracks. During this present tour of foreign service there has been a constant coming and going, until yesterday when, with the return of Co. M, the regimental circle was again completed. On Saturday a reception and hop were given in honor of the officers who have recently returned and also to commemorate this happy event of the concentration of the entire regiment. An elaborate supper was served.

The past week has witnessed the departure of several members of the garrison for Manila and the United States. Capt. C. Armistead goes to the General Hospital at the Presidio and accompanied by Mrs. Armistead left for Manila, to sail on the next transport. Mrs. J. B. Woolnough and her two children will also sail on the March transport. Lieutenant Woolnough, who has a month's leave, accompanies them as far as Manila. Mrs. Rockwell and son are also en route to America. Lieutenant Rockwell left on the Warren to accompany them to Manila. Mrs. Campbell, wife of Colonel Campbell, of Denver, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Gimperling, for several weeks, returned to her home on Monday. Her granddaughter, Gretchen Tritch, accompanies her.

Col. H. L. Rogers, pay Dept., Mrs. Rogers and Miss Helen Rogers were recent visitors in the garrison. Col. and Mrs. Rogers were the guests of Chaplain and Mrs. Ossewaarde, while Miss Rogers was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Lentz. Chaplain and Mrs. Ossewaarde received the officers and ladies of the garrison on Tuesday afternoon in honor of the visiting guests. Colonel Young arranged a hop in their honor on Tuesday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. Lentz gave a dinner for them on Thursday. Major and Mrs. Buffington on Friday, Lieut. and Mrs. Gimperling on Saturday and Capt. Ralph Van Deman gave a dinner party for them on Sunday. They left for Manila on the Warren on Monday. On Friday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Kitt gave a large dinner party for the officers of the 2d Battalion who have recently returned from Camp Keithley. Mrs. Tiffany and Mrs. Bennett have just returned from a trip to Manila and Baguio.

Eighty more recruits have been assigned to this regiment and arrived at this post last week, Thursday. Quartermaster Sergt. Joseph Furthner was obliged to undergo an operation for appendicitis, but is again in the best of health.

Lieut. Harry L. Morse, of Fort Mills, P.I., formerly of the 21st Infantry, was a passenger on the transport Warren and spent a few days with friends at Ludlow Barracks. Dental Surg. George H. Cassidy has been ordered to Fort McKinley and, with Mrs. Cassidy and their two children, took passage on the transport Warren, which left Thursday.

The 47th Company of Philippine Scouts, in command of

Lieuts. Patrick Shea and Joseph W. Strachan, are temporarily at this post for target practice. They arrived from Cotabato last week, Thursday.

### THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., April 17, 1911.

Lieuts. Joseph A. Worthington, of this post, and Julius C. Le Hardy, Med. Corps, accompanied the 13th Cavalry to Fort Riley. Lieutenant Worthington will return here and Lieutenant Le Hardy will take station at Fort Ward, Wash. Major James A. Shipton, C.A.C., of Fort Barry, who has been under treatment at the General Hospital, has returned to duty. Lieut. Col. John C. W. Brooks has painfully injured his left foot, several bones of the instep being broken by an iron bar falling on it. He is about on crutches, but has been relieved from duty on the examining board, Captain Ashburn being detailed in his stead. Lieut. Frank S. Clark, C.A.C., who while en route to the Philippines became ill in San Francisco, has a leave until May 5.

The 29th and 38th Companies, C.A.C., are about to move to their new concrete barracks at Fort Winfield Scott. Capt. Phillip Yost and Lieut. Rollin L. Tilton, 29th Co., Capt. Robert F. Woods and Lieut. James M. Fulton, 38th Co., and Lieut. Raymond E. Lee, 67th Co., have been assigned quarters on officers' row there. Miss Wuest, sister of Lieut. J. W. S. Wuest, 30th Inf., has returned from Los Angeles and is the guest of Mrs. Isaac Irwin.

The saloon element has again failed in an attempt to establish saloons just outside the Presidio gates. Colonel Wisser and the other officers, assisted by the property owners in the immediate vicinity, made a gallant fight to defeat the liquor interests.

Mrs. Euclid entertained Mrs. Arthur Tasker, Mrs. Glenn I. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. William A. Powell and Capt. and Mrs. J. C. Johnson at bridge on April 8. Mrs. Powell winning the prize, a dainty work-bag. Mrs. A. B. Warfield gave a very pleasant little bridge party for Mrs. A. M. Deragisch on April 10, other guests being Mesdames G. M. Apple, J. B. W. Corey, F. A. Prince, T. B. Steele, J. A. Crane and J. C. Johnson. Mrs. Corey won a "Favorite Recipe" book and Mrs. Steele a dainty handkerchief. The members of the Five Hundred Club were delightfully entertained by Mrs. F. W. Stopford at the last meeting. Mrs. T. B. Steele and Mrs. Myron S. Crissey won the prizes. Mrs. Frick gave another delightful small party Saturday evening, April 15, complimentary to Mrs. A. M. Deragisch. Others present were Capt. and Mrs. Apple, Lieut. and Mrs. Corey, Mrs. Tasker and Mrs. Johnson. Lieut. and Mrs. John Alden Crane entertained the officers and ladies of the battalion of the 5th Field Artillery Saturday evening, April 8. Everybody had a jolly time and Mrs. Corey and Mrs. Deragisch carried off books as prizes. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Apple, Mrs. E. A. Miller and son and daughter, Edward and Margaret, Lieut. and Mrs. Prince, Lieut. and Mrs. Corey, Captain Warfield, Lieutenant Dougherty and Dr. Stokes.

Major Frank Greene, Chief Signal Officer, made his annual inspection last week, accompanied by Capt. J. C. Johnson, District Artillery Engineer. On April 10 they were guests at luncheon of Capt. and Mrs. George F. Connolly at Fort Miley and on Tuesday Lieut. J. R. Ellis was their host at luncheon at Fort Baker. Capt. and Mrs. A. S. Morgan entertained them at luncheon on Wednesday and on Thursday Major Greene was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Johnson at the Presidio. Lieut. John M. Page, of Fort Stevens, Ore., accompanied by Mrs. Page, was here last week taking examination for promotion. Miss Ruth Brooks, daughter of Major William H. Brooks, of Angel Island, is quite ill of scarlet fever. Mrs. Frederick B. Shaw, wife of Captain Shaw, 30th Inf., and her sister, Miss Hall, who arrived here recently from New York, have joined Captain Shaw at San Diego.

### PORTLAND HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Williams, Me., April 25, 1911.

Col. and Mrs. Warren P. Newcomb, who have been on a short leave in Boston, returned last week in their new 1911 Packard motor car. Miss Frances Newcomb returned recently from an extended visit with friends through the South. She had a most pleasant visit with Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu at Fort Monroe. Lieut. and Mrs. Philip Gage returned from their honeymoon last Saturday and are comfortably settled in their attractive new quarters at Fort Williams. Lieut. W. D. Frazer, who expects to be married soon, has gone on a month's leave. Mrs. Acheson has left for a month's visit to friends in Pennsylvania. Lieutenant Acheson will stay at the bachelor mess until her return.

Mrs. D. Y. Beckham and her little daughter, Ella Miles, are expected home soon. Mrs. Beckham has been visiting her parents in Savannah, Ga. Lieutenants Abcock and Armstrong have recently reported at Fort Williams from Fort Monroe. On Friday last Lieut. W. D. Frazer gave a delightful tennis party at the post. Miss Marion Fletcher, Miss Chase, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Chase, of Portland, were among those present. Capt. and Mrs. H. E. Cloke entertained the party at luncheon. Capt. and Mrs. Glasgow entertained Capt. and Mrs. R. K. Cravens at dinner Sunday night. Major and Mrs. Church gave a delightful dinner Wednesday evening for Mrs. G. A. Wildrick, Miss Newcomb, Lieutenants Frazer and Armstrong. Mrs. G. A. Wildrick has had Miss Helen Crocker, fiancée of Lieut. Paul Herman, visiting her for a few days.

Capt. H. E. Cloke has returned from his leave on which he visited old friends in Washington, Baltimore, New York and Boston. Capt. and Mrs. George O. Hubbard left Saturday for their home in Brunswick, Me. Captain Hubbard has been detailed in the Q.M. department, but his orders keep him at his present station as constructing and post quartermaster. The ushers at the Bishop-Calvert wedding remained at the post for a few days after the wedding. Major Callan and captain Kerber being guests of Capt. and Mrs. H. E. Cloke. Captain Seaman stopping with Capt. and Mrs. Hubbard and Captain Procter with Captain Beckham.

### PORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., April 25, 1911.

Through the kindness of Chaplain Smith the lectern and baptismal font, used for many years in the chapel at Governors Island, now form a part of our church furniture in our post hall, which, within the past year, has been transformed into a place of worship. Robert Mantell, the noted Shakespearean actor, now playing at Daly's Theater, New York, has kindly placed at the disposal of Chaplain Headley and family a box for the coming Saturday afternoon performance of "Hamlet." Mr. Mantell is an old acquaintance of the Chaplain, and has his summer home at Atlantic Highlands, N.J., only a few miles distant, just across the Bay.

In spite of the fact that four companies are in Texas, our morning service and Sunday school are especially well attended.

### GALVESTON.

Galveston, Texas, April 17, 1911.

Comdr. and Mrs. Archibald Davis entertained a host of little friends at dinner aboard the U.S.S. Tacoma to-day. Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Griffin entertained with three tables of bridge on the evening of April 10 in honor of Miss Aimee Flood and Miss Adelaide Girardeau. The guests included Army and Navy officers, friends of the honor guests. Miss Adelaide Girardeau entertained in honor of the officers of the U.S.S. Salem on the evening of April 13. Lieutenants Horowitz, Seybt, Smith and Harmon entertained Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton A. West, Misses Zena McMeans, Beulah Gresham, Lydia Brown, Jerusha Collins and Helen Douglas Smith at supper at Camp Crockett April 15. The officers of the U.S.S. Tacoma entertained Misses Emily and Lucy Dorsey, Aimee Flood, Mary Calvert and her guest, Miss Staddin, of Springfield, Ill., Miss Alice Sweeney and Mrs. W. H. Calvert at tea aboard ship on the afternoon of April 14. Mr.

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and Mrs. Moritz O. Kopperl entertained at dinner on Easter Sunday Comdr. and Mrs. Archibald Davis and Majors Coe, Gilmore, Chamberlaine and Dr. John B. Haden.

The twenty-first annual charity ball, given Tuesday, April 18, at the Scottish Rite Cathedral, under the auspices of the directors of the Galveston Orphans' Home, was the largest and most brilliant event of its kind ever given here. Brig. Gen. Albert N. Mills, U.S.A., and his staff, between eighty and one hundred officers and their wives, were a splendid representation from Fort Crockett. Comdr. and Mrs. Archibald H. Davis and all the officers of the Tacoma were also present, as were the officers of the U.S.S. Salem.

Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Burroughs entertained a party of guests at the ball, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Moritz O. Kopperl, Mrs. Edward F. Harris, Comdr. and Mrs. Archibald Davis, of the Tacoma, and Major Chamberlaine, Major Ford, Captains McMillan and Carpenter.

### FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., April 20, 1911.

Lieut. Owen C. Fisk, M.C., with his family, left about ten days ago for his home in Kentucky. The Doctor has a long sick leave. Captains Dorey, Noyes and Martin have returned from their tours of duty on Militia inspection. Lieutenant Wilson, recently appointed to the Service, reported for duty about a week ago and has been assigned to Company C, Wednesday, April 19, Lieutenants Farnham and Kelley went to the Nebraska State Agricultural School, near Lincoln, to act as judges at the annual competitive drill of the cadet battalion.

Mrs. Herbst, wife of Lieutenant Herbst, 14th Inf., visited her sister, Mrs. Bubb, this week. On Sunday evening, April 9, Mrs. Hartigan, mother of Lieutenant Hartigan, was given a surprise party in honor of her birthday. Almost all the post people were present. Last Monday evening a vaudeville entertainment was given in the post gymnasium by local talent. Mrs. Kelley, Mrs. Bubb, Mrs. Griffith, Lieutenants Kelley and Bubb appeared in a comical sketch, "The Quarrelsome Micks." A bit from the Georgia Minstrels followed, in which Lieutenant Griffith, Corporal La Blue and Corporal Smith, of the band, took part. Corporal Scott, Company C, recited two dramatic selections, and the entertainment concluded with a highly humorous little play called "The Two-Train," put on by Mrs. Dorey and Lieutenant Griffith.

Wednesday evening Major and Mrs. Atkinson gave a bridge party, their guests including Capt. and Mrs. Nuttman, Lieut. and Mrs. Hall, Chaplain and Mrs. Chenoweth, Lieut. and Mrs. Kelley, Mrs. Griffith, Miss Muncaster, Lieutenants Abel, Selbie and Griffith.

A good post baseball team is being developed. Games have been played with Bellevue College and several teams from Omaha. The men are playing good ball and we should have an excellent nine soon.

### FORT WAYNE.

Fort Wayne, Mich., April 15, 1911.

Last week, being Holy Week, was very quiet at Fort Wayne, and the hop on Friday was, of course, given up, but the one the week before was very pleasant and very largely attended. The "Ladies' Night" at the Officers' Club on Tuesday was a most enjoyable affair; the orchestra played a fine program and the chafing dish was presided over by Mrs. H. S. Adams. On Wednesday evening a large number of the officers and ladies who had attended the moving picture show given in the gymnasium, under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A., adjourned to the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. Kilburn, where a delicious chafing-dish supper was served and music was enjoyed until a late hour. On Saturday night a large party of post people attended the performance of "The Sweetest Girl in Paris" and went afterward to a supper at the Penobscot.

Dr. Herbert W. Yemans returned Tuesday from temporary duty at Fort Brady and Major and Mrs. Van Poole, who had been visiting Mrs. Yemans, are camping in Quarters No. 6. Capt. I. A. Saxton, who has been spending a two months' leave in Jacksonville, returned last week, accompanied by Captain Weldon, of the Florida N.G., who will be his guest for some time. Mrs. H. M. Dichmann is still confined to the house with a badly sprained ankle. Lieutenant Dunford returned last Thursday from Fort Sheridan, where he went to take his examinations for promotion. Lieut. and Mrs. F. R. Kelly left last Sunday to spend three weeks in Dubuque with Mrs. Kelly's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stapleton. Lieut. H. G. S. Wallace, U.S.N., who is stationed in Detroit on recruiting duty, left Thursday for Butte, Mont., where he is to marry Miss Jeanette Gillie, on the 26th of April. Lieut. and Mrs. Wallace will be "at home" after May 10 at "The Plaza."

### FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., April 18, 1911.

Mrs. Brewer, wife of Chaplain Brewer, 6th Field Art., left Sunday with her four children. Mrs. Brewer will remain for some time with her parents in Alabama.

Major McMahon, Gen. Staff, left Sunday for New York on two weeks' leave, which he will spend with his parents in that city. Mrs. Hoyle entertained at dinner Sunday for Colonel Lockett, Lieutenants Sands, Sparks and Beard. Capt. and Mrs. Rhea, 7th Cav., left Monday for Texas, where they will visit Captain Rhea's parents until May 5, when they sail for the Philippines to join their regiment. Lieut. and Mrs. Booker were dinner guests Sunday of Mrs. Wood. Captain Westervelt left Monday for San Antonio, Texas, where he will spend a three months' leave.

A son was born Monday, April 10, to the wife of Lieut. Frank Keller, 1st Cav. Mrs. Cole entertained the euchre club this week, when



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prizes were won by Mesdames Magruder, Hoyle and McCann. Mrs. Bull, wife of Lieutenant Bull, 13th Cav., and her small daughter arrived Wednesday and are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Cassels. Capt. and Mrs. Hill entertained the bridge club Wednesday and Mrs. McMahon made the highest score. Mrs. Brown, wife of Col. Edward T. Brown, is visiting Mrs. Oliver E. Wood. Among those who enjoyed swimming in the pool Friday night were Mrs. Cole, Miss Hoyle and Miss Gladys Booth. Captain Briggs, Lieutenants Browne, Pennell, Lewis, Rumbough, Whiteide, Ferris and Beard, Mrs. Hoyle entertained with two tables of bridge Saturday for Mrs. Guilfoyle, Majors Heard, Gaston, McDonald and Macomb, Lieutenants Paine and Potter.

Lieutenant Colonel Rumbough, 6th Field Art., arrived Saturday. Lieut. and Mrs. Beverly B. Browne gave a delightful dinner Saturday for Mrs. De R. Hoyle and Lieutenant Lahm. Battery E baseball team won from Battery D on Sunday. Battery B won a game from the Mounted Service School detachment (colored), score 14 to 4.

Teams from Junction City and the 6th Field Artillery had a fast game of polo on Sunday afternoon. The latter won by a score of 4 to 3.

## ARTILLERY DISTRICT OF PUGET SOUND.

Fort Worden, Wash., April 19, 1911.

On Saturday, April 22, officers and ladies of this post entertain in honor of the commanding officer and wife. This is one of the many affairs given for them as a farewell. The Colonel and Mrs. Whistler leave this post about the first of May, much to the regret of both officers and men in the district.

Capt. and Mrs. Edward Kimmel, with their two children, Margaret and John, have returned after a month's absence in Pullman, Wash. Dr. and Mrs. De Voe have had as their guests the Doctor's mother and father, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur De Voe, of Seattle, for the past week. Lieut. Oscar Warner, of this post, and Lieut. Robert Garrett, of Fort Flagler, are at the Presidio of San Francisco taking their promotion examinations for first lieutenant.

Capt. and Miss Hughes gave an informal supper party on Friday for Miss Sara Downes, Miss Trixy Beecher, of Port Townsend, Lieut. Ellery W. Niles and John Townes. Dr. and Mrs. De Voe came here for the bridge.

Last Saturday Miss Estelle Carrington entertained in honor of her two guest classmates from the University of Washington. Bridge was played and a delightful supper served. Those present were Miss Hilda Eisenbis, Miss Sara Downes, Miss Sally Hill, Miss Trixy Beecher, Miss Chittenden, Miss Estley, Miss Hughes and Lieut. John Townes, Robert Vose, John W. Wallis, Joseph Cottrell, Henning F. Colley, Wilmet Danielson, Mr. Tibbles and Mr. and Mrs. Clark. Miss Beecher had a few of the young people of Townsend and Worden in to tea on Saturday afternoon.

## FORT DADE.

Fort Dade, Fla., April 22, 1911.

Dr. Albert W. Eber entertained at dinner on Sunday for Mrs. John T. Thompson, Lieut. Marcellus H. Thompson, Lieut. and Mrs. John W. McKie and Lieut. Harold Gardiner and Henry N. Sumner. Miss Merrill, of Mobile, Ala., is the guest of Mrs. John T. Thompson and son, Lieut. Marcellus H. Thompson. Lieutenants Thompson, Gardiner and Sumner spent the week-end in Tampa.

The revenue cutter Forward, Capt. A. T. Gamble in command, arrived from Key West yesterday for a week's small-arms practice at Fort Dade. Captain Gamble is accompanied by Lieutenants Farwell, Weightman and Nicholas.

## THE ARMY.

### DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Philippines Division.

Hqrs., Manila, P.I.—Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., commanding.

Department of Luzon.—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A.

Department of the Visayas.—Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Brig. Gen. G. S. Anderson.

Department of Mindanao.—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A.

Departments in the United States.

Department of California.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.

Department of the Colorado.—Hqrs., Denver, Colo. Lieut. Col. W. A. Shunk, 1st Cav., in temporary command.

Department of the Columbia.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Gen. M. P. Maus, U.S.A. Col. C. Gardener, 16th Inf., in temporary command.

Department of Dakota.—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt, U.S.A. Col. E. H. Wilson, 14th Inf., in temporary command.

Department of the East.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A.

Department of the Gulf.—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A. Col. H. H. Ludlow, C.A.C., in temporary command.

Department of the Lakes.—Hqrs., new Federal Buildings, Chicago, Ill. Col. W. L. Pitcher, 27th Inf., in temporary command.

Department of the Missouri.—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, U.S.A. Col. G. A. Dodd, 12th Cav., in temporary command.

Department of Texas.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas. Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Duncan, U.S.A.

Maneuver Division.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas. Major Gen. W. H. Carter.

## ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; E and H, in Philippines—address, Manila, P.I. Will sail for San Francisco Aug. 15, 1911, en route to Ft. Leavenworth; F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; G, Ft. De Russy, H.T. Co. G will sail from Honolulu in October, 1911, for station at Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. I, K, L and M, at Texas maneuvers—address, San Antonio. Co. I will sail from San Francisco for station at Honolulu Oct. 5, 1911. Cos. K and L will sail for Manila July 5, 1911.

## HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, at Texas maneuvers—address San Antonio; B, San Diego, Cal.; C, O. San Antonio, Texas; D, in Philippines—address, Manila, P.I.

## SIGNAL CORPS.

A, Eagle Pass, Texas; B and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; D, San Antonio; E, Yuma, Ariz.; F and L, in Philippines—address Manila; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; I, Hachita, N.M.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

## CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., I and L, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; E, F, G and H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; A and K, Yuma, Ariz.; B and C, Calexico, Cal.; D, Tucson, Ariz.; M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.

2d Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Will sail for United States Jan. 15, 1912. Hqrs., eight troops and Machine-gun Platoon will proceed to Ft. Meade, S.D., and four troops to Ft. Snelling, Minn.

3d Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; Hqrs., ten troops and Machine-gun Platoon will sail for Manila Dec. 5, 1911, and two troops on Feb. 5, 1912.

4th Cav.—Hqrs., A, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, at El Paso, Texas; B and C, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz. Hqrs. and nine troops and Machine-gun Platoon will sail for Manila Nov. 5, 1911, and three troops March 5, 1912.

5th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Hawaii.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, with the exception of Troop F, which is at Nogales, Ariz.

7th Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, G, H, I, K, L and M, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Troops E and F, at Ft. Riley, Kas., will sail for Manila on May 5, 1911.

8th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived January, 1911.

9th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment at Texas maneuvers—address, San Antonio.

10th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

11th Cav.—Entire regiment at Texas maneuvers—address, San Antonio.

12th Cav.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Troops I and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; and Troops L and M, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

13th Cav.—Entire regiment ordered to sail from Manila for United States March 15, 1911, and take station at Fort Riley, Kas.

14th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Will sail from Manila Dec. 15, 1911, for station at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, Ft. Myer, Va.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L, M and Machine-gun Platoon Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

## FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Art. (Light).—Hqrs., Batteries D and E, Ft. Sill, Okla. Will sail for Schofield Bks., Island of Oahu, H.T., July 5, 1911; A, B and C, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Batteries F, Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T.

2d Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., A, B, C, E and F, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. and Batteries E and F will sail from Manila April 15, 1911, en route to Vancouver Bks., Wash.; D, Vancouver Bks., Wash.

3d Art. (Light).—Hqrs., A, B and U, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; D, E, F, at Texas maneuvers—address, San Antonio.

4th Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment at Texas maneuvers—address, San Antonio.

5th Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; C, Ft. Sill, Okla.; A and B, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. Will proceed to Ft. Sill, Okla., in July, 1911, for station; E, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

6th Art. (Horse).—Entire regiment, Ft. Riley, Kas.

## COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery.

The troops of Coast Artillery at the Texas maneuvers should be addressed at Galveston, Texas.

Company and Station. Will proceed to Ft. Hancock, N.J., for station, upon arrival of 54th Co. from Manila.

1st. Ft. McKinley, Me. 54th.\*Philippines. Address, Manila.

2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 55th. Philippines Address, Manila.

3d. At Texas maneuvers. 56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

4th. Ft. Mott, N.J. 57th.\*Presidio, S.F., Cal.

5th. Ft. Williams, Me. 58th.\*Ft. Monroe, Va.

6th. At Texas maneuvers. 59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston.

7th. Ft. Banks, Mass. 60th.\*Presidio, S.F., Cal.

8th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 61st. At Texas maneuvers.

9th.\*Ft. Warren, Mass. 62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.

10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 63d. Ft. Worden, Wash.

11th. Philippines. Address, Manila. 64th. Ft. Miley, Cal.

12th. Ft. Greble, R.I. 65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

13th. At Texas maneuvers. 66th. Ft. Barry, Cal.

14th.\*Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

15th. Ft. Washington, Md. 68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.

16th. Philippines. Address, Manila. 69th. At Texas maneuvers.

17th. At Texas maneuvers. 70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

18th. Philippines. Address, Manila. 71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.

19th.\*Ft. Caswell, N.C. 72d. At Texas maneuvers.

20th. At Texas maneuvers. 73d. At Texas maneuvers.

21st. At Texas maneuvers. 74th. At Texas maneuvers.

22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 75th. At Texas maneuvers.

23d. Sailed for Manila. 76th. At Texas maneuvers.

March 6, 1911. 77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

24th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 78th. At Texas maneuvers.

25th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 80th. Key West Bks., Fla.

27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 81st. Ft. Du Pont, Del.

28th.\*Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. 82d. At Texas maneuvers.

29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 83d. Ft. Revere, Mass.

30th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 84th. At Texas maneuvers.

31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.

32d. Ft. Baker, Cal. 86th. Manila, P.I. Address there.

33d. At Texas maneuvers. 87th. At Texas maneuvers.

34th. Ft. Columbia, Wash. 88th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

35th. At Texas maneuvers. 89th. Ft. Williams, Me.

36th. Ft. Mott, N.J. 90th. In Philippines—address, Manila. Will sail from Manila Oct. 15, 1911, en route to Vancouver Bks., Wash.

37th.\*Ft. McKinley, Me. 91st. Jackson Bks., La.

38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

39th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

40th. Ft. Howard, Md. 94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

41st. At Texas maneuvers. 95th.\*Manila, P.I. Address there.

42d. Philippines. Address, Manila. 96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.

43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

44th. At Texas maneuvers. 98th. At Texas maneuvers.

45th. At Texas maneuvers. 99th. At Texas maneuvers.

46th. Ft. Strong, Mass. 100th.\*Ft. Terry, N.Y.

47th. Ft. Hunt, Va. 101st. At Texas maneuvers.

48th. At Texas maneuvers. 102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.

49th. Ft. Williams, Me. 103d. Ft. Howard, Md.

50th. Philippines. Address, Manila. 104th.\*Ft. Washington, Md.

51st. Philippines. Address, Manila. 105th. Ft. Rager, H.T.

52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass. 106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 107th. Ft. Williams, Me.

108th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 109th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

110th. Ft. Greble, R.I. 109th.\*Ft. Du Pont, Del.

111th. Ft. Dade, Fla. 140th.\*Ft. Howard, Md.

112th. At Texas maneuvers. 141st. Ft. McHenry, Md.

113th. At Texas maneuvers. 142d.\*Ft. McHenry, Md. Will sail for Manila Aug. 5, 1911.

114th. At Texas maneuvers. 143d. At Texas maneuvers.

115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. 144th.\*At Texas maneuvers.

116th. Ft. Screven, Ga. 145th. At Texas maneuvers.

117th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 146th.\*Philippines. Address, Manila.

118th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 147th.\*Presidio, S.F., Cal.

119th. At Texas maneuvers. 148th. Ft. Baker, Cal.

120th.\*Ft. Strong, Mass. 149th. Ft. Casey, Wash.

121st. Ft. Banks, Mass. 150th.\*Ft. Ward, Wash.

122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 151st. Ft. Andrews, Mass.

123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 152d. Ft. Banks, Mass.

124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass. 153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.

125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 154th.\*Ft. McKinley, Me.

126th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 155th.\*Ft. Williams, Me.

127th.\*At Texas maneuvers. 156th.\*Ft. Constitution, N.H.

128th. At Texas maneuvers. 157th.\*At Texas maneuvers.

129th.\*Ft. Adams, R.I. 158th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

130th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 159th. Ft. Rager, H.T.

131st.\*Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 160th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

132d.\*Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 161st. Ft. Barry, Cal.

133d.\*Ft. Terry, N.Y. 162d.\*Ft. Dade, Fla.

134th. Ft. Miley, N.Y. 163d.\*Ft. Pickens, Fla.

135th.\*Ft. Totten, N.Y. 164th.\*At Texas maneuvers.

136th.\*Ft. Totten, N.Y. 165th.\*Ft. Totten, N.Y.

137th.\*Ft. Hancock, N.J. 166th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

138th.\*Philippines. Address, Manila. 167th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

139th.\*Philippines. Address, Manila. 168th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

140th.\*Philippines. Address, Manila. 169th.\*Ft. Monroe, Va.

141th.\*Philippines. Address, Manila. 170th.\*At Texas maneuvers.

142th.\*Philippines. Address, Manila. 171th.\*At Texas maneuvers.

143th.\*Philippines. Address, Manila. 172th.\*At Texas maneuvers.

144th.\*Philippines. Address, Manila. 173th.\*At Texas maneuvers.

145th.\*Philippines. Address, Manila. 174th.\*At Texas maneuvers.

146th.\*Philippines. Address, Manila. 175th.\*At Texas maneuvers.

147th.\*Philippines. Address, Manila. 176th.\*At Texas maneuvers.

148th.\*Philippines. Address, Manila. 177th.\*At Texas maneuvers.

149th.\*Philippines. Address, Manila. 178th.\*At Texas maneuvers.

150th.\*Philippines. Address, Manila. 179th.\*At Texas maneuvers.

151st.\*Philippines. Address, Manila. 180th.\*At Texas maneuvers.

152d.\*Philippines. Address, Manila. 181st.\*At Texas maneuvers.

153d.\*Philippines. Address, Manila. 182d.\*At Texas maneuvers.

154th.\*Philippines. Address, Manila. 183d.\*At Texas maneuvers.

155th.\*Philippines. Address, Manila. 184th.\*At Texas maneuvers.

156th.\*Philippines. Address, Manila. 185th.\*At Texas maneuvers.

157th.\*Philippines. Address, Manila. 186th.\*At Texas maneuvers.

158th.\*Philippines. Address, Manila. 187th.\*At Texas maneuvers.

159th.\*Philippines. Address, Manila. 188th.\*At Texas maneuvers.

160th.\*Philippines. Address, Manila. 189th.\*At Texas maneuvers.

161st.\*Philippines. Address, Manila. 190th.\*At Texas maneuvers.

162d.\*Philippines. Address, Manila. 191st.\*At Texas maneuvers.

163d.\*Philippines. Address, Manila. 192nd.\*At Texas maneuvers.

164th.\*Philippines. Address, Manila. 193rd.\*At Texas maneuvers.

165th.\*Philippines. Address, Manila. 194th.\*At Texas maneuvers.

166th.\*Philippines. Address, Manila. 195th.\*At Texas maneuvers.

167th.\*Philippines. Address, Manila. 196th.\*At Texas maneuvers.

168th.\*Philippines. Address, Manila. 197th.\*At Texas maneuvers.

169th.\*Philippines. Address, Manila. 198th.\*At Texas maneuvers.

170th.\*Philippines. Address, Manila. 199th.\*At Texas maneuvers.



## STUBBORN ECZEMA ON HANDS

"Some nine years ago I noticed small pimples breaking out on the back of my hands. They became very irritating, and gradually became worse, so that I could not sleep at night. I consulted a physician who treated me a long time, but it got worse, and I could not put my hands in water. I was treated at the hospital, and it was just the same. I was told that it was a very bad case of eczema. Well, I just kept on using everything that I could for nearly eight years until I was advised to try Cuticura Ointment. I did so, and I found after a few applications and by bandaging my hands well up that the burning sensations were disappearing. I could sleep well, and did not have any itching during the night. I began after a while to use Cuticura Soap for a wash for them, and I think by using the Soap and Ointment I was much benefited. I stuck to the Cuticura treatment, and thought if I could use other remedies for over seven years with no result, it deserved a fair trial with a severe and stubborn case. I used the Ointment and Soap for nearly six months, and I am glad to say that I have hands as clear as anyone. It is my wish that you publish this letter to all the world, and if anyone doubts it, I will give them the name of my physician, also the hospital I was treated at." (Signed) Miss Mary A. Bentley, 93 University St., Montreal, Que., Sept. 14, 1910.

28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas maneuvers—address, San Antonio.  
29th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; Cos. A, B, O and R, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; E, F, G and H, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.  
30th Inf.—Entire regiment at San Diego, Cal.  
Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqrs., and Cos. D, E, F, G and H, and Machine-gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; A and B, Henry Bks., Cayey, P.R.  
Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.  
Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter. The schedule of departure of troops to and from the Philippines has been abandoned for the present, on account of the concentration of troops in Texas.

## THE NAVY.

## VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected up to April 25. Later changes will be found on another page.

## ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander-in-Chief.

## First Division.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Schroeder.) Capt. William R. Rush. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Address there.  
DELAWARE, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Charles A. Gove. En route to the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
NORTH DAKOTA, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Albert Gleaves. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
MICHIGAN, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Nathaniel R. Usher. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Address there.

## Second Division.

Send mail for the vessels of the Second Division, except the South Carolina, to navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.  
LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship.) Capt. Albert G. Winterhalter. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. J. A. Hoogewerf. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
SOUTH CAROLINA, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Augustus F. Fechteler. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

## Third Division.

Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Third Division to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Ward.) Capt. G. R. Clark ordered to command. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Walter McLean. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William F. Fullam. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Herbert O. Dunn. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

## Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Fourth Division to the navy yard, Boston, Mass.  
GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Howard.) Capt. William L. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.  
NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John T. Newton. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.  
RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John Hood. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.  
VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. James H. Glennon. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

## Fifth Division.

Rear Admiral Sidney A. Staunton, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Fifth Division, in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Staunton.) Capt. Harry S. Knapp. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. John G. Quinby. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Clifford J. Boush. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Richard M. Hughes. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

## Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Comdr. Arthur B. Hoff. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
CULGOA (supply ship). Comdr. Charles P. Plunkett. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Address there.  
LEBANON (range ship). Chief Bsn. Edward J. Norcott. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.  
PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Josiah S. McKean. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.  
PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Bsn. Karl Rundquist. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
PATUXENT (tender). Chief Bsn. Frederick Muller. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.  
SOLACE (hospital ship). Surg. Manley F. Gates. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Orle W. Fowler. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

## PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for the vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

## First Division.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Thomas.) Capt. Charles H. Harlow. At San Diego, Cal.  
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James O. Gillmore. At San Diego, Cal.  
SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank M. Bennett. At San Diego, Cal.

## Second Division.

Rear Admiral William H. H. Southerland, Commander.  
WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Southerland.) Capt. John M. Orchard. At San Diego, Cal.  
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. William A. Gill. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.  
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles F. Pond. At San Diego, Cal.

## Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. Harold K. Hines. At San Diego, Cal.

## ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock ordered to command. Address mail for the vessels of the Asiatic Fleet, as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

## First Division.

SARATOGA, A.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Joseph L. Jayne. Sailed April 24 from Hong Kong, China, for Nagasaki, Japan.  
NEW ORLEANS, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Miller. Sailed April 24 from Hong Kong, China, for Nagasaki, Japan.  
ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Clarence S. Williams. Sailed April 24 from Hong Kong, China, for Nagasaki, Japan.

## Second Division.

CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Stuart W. Oake. At Hong Kong, China.  
ELOANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William D. Brotherton. At Shanghai, China.  
HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Chester M. Knepper. At Shanghai, China.  
SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Nelson H. Goss. Cruising on the Yangtze River.  
VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell. At Shanghai, China.  
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. At Hong Kong, China.

## Third Division.

PAMPANGA, G. Ensign Charles A. Woodruff. At Manila, P.I.  
QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John W. Schoenfeld. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
RAINBOW (transport), 17 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Alexander M. Mitchell. At Manila, P.I.

## In Reserve.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Comdr. Harrison A. Bispham. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.  
MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harrison A. Bispham. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

## TUGS.

CHOCTAW, Chief Bsn. Patrick J. Kenney. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
OSOROLA, Chief Bsn. George B. Hendry. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.  
PISCATAQUA, Bsn. Francis A. Pippo. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
POTOMAC, Chief Bsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
TECUMSEH, Bsn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
UNCAS, Chief Bsn. Peter Emery. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.  
WOMPATUCK, Bsn. William E. O'Connell. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

## VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ABARENDA (collier) merchant complement. Whitney I. Eiler, master. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
AJAX (collier) merchant complement. James R. Driggs, master. At Galveston, Texas. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
AMPHITRITE, M. Chief Bsn. Patrick Shaughan. At Memphis, Tenn. Address there. The Amphitrite is assigned to duty with the Missouri Naval Militia and is en route to St. Louis, but has been forced to remain at Memphis on account of low water in the river.  
ARETHUSA (supply ship) merchant complement. Arthur M. Whitton, master. At Solomon's Island, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
BAILEY (torpedoboot). Ensign Archer M. R. Allen. At Annapolis, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. William B. Fletcher. At Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Clarence M. Stone. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
CHESTER (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. Benton C. Decker. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
CHENY, M., Chief Bsn. Frederick R. Hazard. In commission in reserve. At Seattle, Wash. Address there. The Cheny is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of the state of Washington.  
CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Lieut. William E. Furlong. At Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., Charleston, Mass. The Chicago is in commission in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.  
CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Guy W. Brown. In commission in reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
CYCLOPS (collier) merchant complement. George Worley, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.  
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John C. Leonard. At Tangier Sound, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George W. Laws. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Casey B. Morgan. En route to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
EAGLE (surveying ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ulysses S. Macy. Surveying on the coast of Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Ensign Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
HANNIBAL (collier) merchant complement. Edward V. W. Keene, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
HECTOR (collier) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
HIST (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. Edward T. Constain. Surveying on the South coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Frank W. Kellogg. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. George R. Clark. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
JUSTIN (collier) merchant complement. Henry T. Moriwether, master. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
LEONIDAS (collier) merchant complement. Frederick E. Horton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.  
MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. George F. Cooper. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

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MARS (collier), merchant complement. Arthur B. Randall, master. At Guantanamo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Walter T. Claverius. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 secondary battery guns. Comdr. George W. Logan. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Comdr. Frederick L. Chapin. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Volney O. Chase. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

NANBHAN (collier) merchant complement. William D. Pridoux, master. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Harlan P. Perrill. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

OCTOPUS (submarine). Lieut. Simeon B. Smith. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. In reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

OZARK, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At Washington, D.C. Address there. The Ozark is in commission in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the District of Columbia Naval Militia.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William W. Gilmer. Surveying on the Atlantic coast of Central America. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PEORIA, G. Bsn. William Derrington. At San Juan, P.R. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PETREL (gunboat). Lieut. Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

POMPEY (collier). James D. Smith, master. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

PRAIRIE (transport), 10 guns. Comdr. Edward T. Witherspoon. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRINCETON, G., 10 guns. Comdr. Charles H. Hayes. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

PROMETHEUS (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Guy W. Brown. In commission in reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

SALEM (scout cruiser). Comdr. George R. Evans. At Galveston, Texas. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SATURN (collier) merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SCOTLAND, G. Lieut. Comdr. Walter S. Crosby. At Trieste, Austria. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

STRINGHAM (torpedoboot). Ensign Harold W. Boynton. At Annapolis, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SYLPH (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Charles R. Train. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Davis. At Galveston, Texas. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TALLAHASSEE, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Jehu V. Chase. At Tangier Sound, Md. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

TONOPAH, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Frank L. Hoagland. At Hoboken, N.J. Address there. The Tonopah is in commission in reserve and is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of New Jersey.

VESTAL (collier) merchant complement. Jeremiah Merithew, master. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

VULCAN (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Sewall Point, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WHEELING (gunboat). Comdr. Carlo B. Brittain. At Puerto Cortes, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

WOLVERINE, C., 10 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Stanton L. H. Hazard. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Edwin A. Anderson. At Panama. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

## ATLANTIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. George W. Williams, Commander.

DIXIE (tender to Atlantic Torpedo Fleet), 12 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Paul Foley. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

## Seventh Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. George C. Day, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

SMITH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. George O. Day. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay.

FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John M. Luby. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay.

PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay.

REID (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay.





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**Eighth Torpedo Division.**

Lieut. Comdr. Yates Stirling, jr., Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PAULDING (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Yates Stirling, jr. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay.  
DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Henry C. Dinger. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay.  
McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John T. Tompkins. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay.  
ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Clark H. Woodward. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay.  
TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Martin E. Trench. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay.

**Ninth Torpedo Division.**

Lieut. Comdr. J. R. P. Pringle, Commander.

Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PERKINS (flagboat). Lieut. Comdr. J. R. P. Pringle. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay.  
WARRINGTON. Lieut. W. M. Hunt. At Philadelphia, Pa.  
BURROWS. Lieut. J. F. Hellweg. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y.  
STERETT. Lieut. Robert L. Berry. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y.  
TRIPPE. Lieut. Frank D. Berrien. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

**First Submarine Division.**

Ensign Alfred H. Miles, Commander.

Send mail for the boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
OUTTLEFISH (submarine). (Flagboat.) Ensign Alfred H. Miles. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
TARANTULA (submarine). Midshipman Robert A. Burg. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
VIPER (submarine). Ensign Lee P. Warren. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

**Third Submarine Division.**

Lieut. Donald O. Bingham, Commander.

Send mail for the boats of this division to Annapolis, Md.  
GRAYLING (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Donald O. Bingham. At Annapolis, Md.  
BONITA (submarine). Ensign Sloan Danenhower. At Annapolis, Md.  
NARWHAL (submarine). Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz. At Annapolis, Md.  
SALMON (submarine). Ensign Warren G. Child. At Annapolis, Md.  
SNAPPER (submarine). Ensign Joseph W. Jewell. At Annapolis, Md.  
STINGRAY (submarine). Ensign Clarence N. Hinkamp. At Annapolis, Md.  
TARPON (submarine). Ensign John W. Barnett, jr. At Annapolis, Md.  
CASTINE (tender), 9 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay.  
SEVERN (tender). At Annapolis, Md.

**PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.**

Lieut. Comdr. Louis O. Richardson, Commander.

Address mail for vessels of Pacific Torpedo Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Fleet). Lieut. Hayne Ellis. At San Diego, Cal.

**First Torpedo Division.**

Lieut. John G. Church, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. John G. Church. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Harold G. Bowen. At San Diego, Cal.  
HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Harold Jones. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Randolph P. Scudder. At San Diego, Cal.

**Second Torpedo Division.**

Lieut. Frank McCommon, Commander.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Frank McCommon. At San Diego, Cal.  
PERRY (destroyer). Ensign Thomas A. Symington. At San Diego, Cal.  
PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Ross S. Culp. At San Diego, Cal.  
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. William T. Lightie. At San Diego, Cal.

**Third Torpedo Division.**

Lieut. Earl R. Shipp, Commander.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Earl R. Shipp. At San Diego, Cal.  
DAVIS (torpedoboot). Ensign John W. Lewis. At San Diego, Cal. The Davis is temporarily assigned to the First Division.  
FOX (torpedoboot). Ensign Harvey W. McCormack. At San Diego, Cal. The Fox is temporarily assigned to the First Division.  
ROWAN (torpedoboot). Ensign Robert Gross. At San Diego, Cal.  
GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedoboot). Ensign Richard E. Cassidy. At San Diego, Cal.

**First Submarine Division.**

Lieut. James P. Olding, Commander.

PIKE (submarine). (Flagboat.) Ensign Kirkwood H. Donovan. At San Diego, Cal.  
GRAMPUS (submarine). Lieut. James P. Olding. At San Diego, Cal.  
FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. James P. Olding. At San Diego, Cal.

**ASIATIC TORPEDO FLEET.**

Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick, Commander.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

**First Torpedo Division.**

Lieut. Edmund S. Root, Commander.

DALE (destroyer). Ensign Frank J. Fletcher. At Manila, P.I.  
BALNBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Edmund S. Root. At Manila, P.I.  
BARRY (destroyer). Ensign Robert W. Cabanis. At Manila, P.I.  
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. Laurence N. McNair. At Manila, P.I.  
DECATUR (destroyer). Ensign Oarrell S. Graves. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

**First Submarine Division.**

Ensign Henry M. Jensen, Commander.

ADDER (submarine). Ensign James M. Murray. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.  
MOOCASIN (submarine). Ensign Ernest D. McWhorter. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.  
PORPOISE (submarine). Ensign James C. Van de Carr. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
SHARK (submarine). Ensign Henry M. Jensen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
MOHICAN (tender). Ensign Robert V. Lowe. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

**RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISIONS, CHARLESTON.**

Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.

Send mail to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.  
Destroyers: Macdonough and Worden. Torpedoboots: Barney, Biddle, Blakely, Craven, Oshing, Dahlgren, Ericsson, Foote, Mackenzie, Porter, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey, Wilkes and D. Long. Submarine: Plunger. The old cruiser Atlanta is used as a barracks for the men of the division.

**Fish Commission Steamers.**

ALBATROSS. Comdr. Guy H. Burrage. Cruising in the Gulf of California. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
FISH HAWK. Chief Bsn. William Martin. At Biloxi, Miss. Address there.

**STATE TRAINING SHIPS.**

ADAMS (Pennsylvania nautical schoolship). At Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue.  
RANGER (Massachusetts nautical schoolship). Comdr. Charles N. Atwater. At Boston, Mass.  
NEWPORT (New York nautical schoolship). Lieut. Comdr. Lay H. Everhart. retired. In quarters at foot of Twenty-fourth street, N.Y. city.

**RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.**

ALLIANCE (station and store ship). Comdr. Charles A. Brand. At the naval station, Oulebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
ANNAPOLIS (station ship). Comdr. William H. Cross. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
BALTIMORE (receiving ship). Comdr. Albert L. Key. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.  
CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Comdr. Patrick W. Hourigan. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Reina Mercedes and Oumberland are auxiliaries to the Constellation.  
FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Alfred Reynolds. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.  
HANCOCK (receiving ship). Capt. James T. Smith. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.  
HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Archibald H. Seales. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Comdr. Guy W. Brown. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
LANCASTER (receiving ship). Comdr. John L. Purcell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
NEWARK (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Walter Ball. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PENSACOLA (receiving ship). Comdr. Alexander S. Halstead. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Intrepid is an auxiliary to the Pensacola.  
PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Comdr. Levi O. Bertollette. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Nipsic is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.  
SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Bsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topaka is an auxiliary to the Southery.  
SUPPLY (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Eugene L. Bissett. At the naval station, Guam, M.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
WABASH (receiving ship). Capt. Edward Lloyd. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

**TUGS.**

Accomac, Pensacola, Fla.  
Active, Mare Island, Cal.  
Alice, Norfolk, Va.  
Apache, Iona Island, N.Y.  
Chickasaw, Newport, R.I.  
Choctaw, Washington, D.C.  
Hercules, Norfolk, Va.  
Iwawa, Boston, Mass.  
Locust, San Francisco, Cal.  
Massasoit, Key West, Fla.  
Modoc, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Mohawk, Norfolk, Va.  
Narkeeta, New York.  
Pawnee, New York.  
Pawtucket, Bremerton, Wash.  
Pensacola, Portsmouth, N.H.  
Pentucket, New York.  
Pontiac, New York.  
Powhatan, New York.  
Rapid, Cavite, P.I.  
Rocket, Norfolk, Va.  
Samoset, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Sebago, Charleston, S.C.  
Sioux, Boston, Mass.  
Sotomoro, Bremerton, Wash.  
Standish, Annapolis, Md.  
Tecumseh, Washington, D.C.  
Traffic, New York.  
Transfer, New York.  
Triton, Washington, D.C.  
Unadilla, Mare Island, Cal.  
Unesa, Norfolk, Va.  
Virgilian, Yerba Buena, Cal.  
Waban, Pensacola, Fla.  
Wahnetta, Norfolk, Va.

**VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.**

Alabama, at New York.  
Alert, at Mare Island, Cal.  
Alexander, at Cavite, P.I.  
Bagley, at Annapolis, Md.  
Brooklyn, at Philadelphia, Pa.  
Charleston, at Puget Sound.  
Chattanooga, at Puget Sound.  
Cincinnati, at Mare Island, Cal.  
Cleveland, at Mare Island, Cal.  
Constitution, at Boston.  
Columbia, at Philadelphia.  
Denver, at Mare Island, Cal.  
Galveston, at Bremerton, Wash.  
General Alava, at Cavite.  
Gwin, at Newport.  
Illinois, at Boston, Mass.  
Iroquois, at Mare Island, Cal.  
Kearsarge, at Philadelphia.  
Kentucky, at Norfolk, Va.  
McKee, at Newport, R.I.  
Maine, at Portsmouth, N.H.  
Manly, at Annapolis, Md.  
Miantonomoh, at Philadelphia.  
Milwaukee, at Puget Sound.  
Mindoro, at Cavite, P.I.  
Minneapolis, at Philadelphia.  
Monadnock, at Cavite.  
Morris, at Newport, R.I.  
Nero, at New York.  
Ohio, at New York.  
Oregon, at Puget Sound.  
Pansy, at Cavite.  
Portsmouth, at New York.  
Puritan, at Norfolk, Va.  
Relief, Olongapo, P.I.  
Restless, at Newport, R.I.  
Rodgers, at Boston, Mass.  
St. Louis, at Puget Sound.  
San Francisco, at Norfolk.  
San Marcos, at Norfolk, Va.  
Sterling, at Portsmouth, N.H.  
Talbot, at Newport.  
Terror, at Philadelphia.  
Yankee, at New Bedford.

**VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.**

Aileen, Providence, R.I.  
Alvarado, New Orleans, La.  
Amphitrite, Memphis, Tenn.  
(En route St. Louis, Mo.)  
Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.  
Dorothea, Cleveland, Ohio.  
Dupont, Newbern, N.C.  
Elfrida, New Orleans, N.C.  
Essex, Toledo, Ohio.  
Granite State, New York city.  
Gloicester, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
Gopher, Duluth, Minn.  
Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.  
Huntress, at St. Louis.  
Isla de Cuba, at Baltimore.  
Isla de Luzon, New Orleans, La.  
Machias, New Haven, Conn.  
Nashville, Chicago, Ill.  
Onesida, Washington, D.C.  
Osark, Washington, D.C.  
Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.  
Somers, Baltimore, Md.  
Stranger, New Orleans, La.  
Sylvia, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Tonopah, Hoboken, N.J.  
Vixen, Camden, N.J.  
Wasp, New York city.  
Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

**Key to Abbreviations.**

1st O.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser); P.O. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.C. (converted cruiser).

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**THE BROOM BRIGADE.**

Major W. P. Burnham, 20th Inf., who arrived at Honolulu on the transport Crook to assume command of Fort Shafter, vice Lieutenant Colonel Dunning, was once the commander of an entire brigade, and when he was only a second lieutenant, only a few months out of West Point, at that, the Honolulu Pacific Commercial Advertiser recalls. "He had the satisfaction of knowing that it was the best drilled brigade in the Wild West. Never was there an organization recruited before of which an officer could be more proud, and the young officer covered himself with glory. Unfortunately for him, the matter never reached Washington officially, and that accounts for his still being a major, and not a major general."

"It was while Major Burnham, then a second lieutenant, was stationed at Fort Douglas with the 6th Infantry, that he was entrusted with the command of a brigade, and for his aid he had then 2d Lieutenant Taggart, later a major. The 'Broom Brigade,' for that was the name of the organization, was made up of the flower and beauty of Salt Lake, and there were pretty girls there in those days—back about 1884 or 1885. The Episcopal Church Guild wanted something new to raise money, and a broom brigade was suggested, carried out by Mrs. Egbert Roberts, now a resident of Honolulu. Lieutenant Burnham gallantly accepted the command. Lieutenants Burnham and Taggart established a recruiting office, and in a short time had a score of the prettiest girls of Salt Lake mustered in. They were instructed in the duty of the soldier, to march and countermarch, salute, wheel and obey orders like men. Then they were handed brooms and told to get busy. They were instructed in the manual of arms and became proficient."

"Then came the question of uniforms. The only disastrous part of the commanding of that brigade came over the height of the bottom of the skirt above the ground. In those days skirts trailed some on the ground. A compromise was effected, but on the evening when the drill was to be given in the old Salt Lake Theater a few of the young ladies appeared with skirts which barely cleared the shoe vamps. Lieutenants Burnham and Taggart, with eyes trained to have things exact, almost fainted, but remembering they were soldiers they pulled themselves together and led the brigade out to the field of battle on the ballroom floor. The exhibition was a grand success, and the two officers were the heroes of the day. They had their pictures taken with the brigade presenting arms, and the 'brigade' passed into history as one of the greatest organizations which had ever been brought together, unless it was the famous old Navvoo Legion."

As a result of the experiments of a physician in San Antonio, Texas, it is found that the common bat is a voracious feeder on mosquitoes, and that in one season alone a single bat will consume 69,000 of the winged pests. He tells of a farmer who had no mosquitoes until a year or so ago, when he tore down an old stable which was the home of a colony of bats which were driven away. The following year he suffered from mosquitoes. The physician heard of his case and advised him to encourage the bats on his farm. The man is doing this and the results are being closely watched. Larva-eating fish have been imported from Italy to get the better of the mosquito crop in the New Jersey marshes near New York city, and many other remedies, such as the use of oil, etc., have been tried by Army sanitarians in the Canal Zone, Cuba and the Philippines to exterminate the mosquito as the carrier of yellow fever and malaria germs. Perhaps in the future they may come to pin their faith to the humble bat. The insect-eating proclivities of the bat have long been known, and its large capacity for destroying mosquitoes is probably what has been studied by the San Antonio experimenter. Though the bat is a furry mammal its power of flight exceeds that of birds and insects. Some of the Central and South American species eat fruit or suck the blood of animals, and one, called the *Vampyrus spectrum*, is the largest and most repulsive of American bats; it is a fruit-eater. The vampire proper belongs to the bat family. It would certainly be a surprise to a sanitarian to introduce bats to exterminate mosquitoes and find that his winged brigade was destroying the animals of the neighborhood.

The Journal of the American Medical Association, finding that it was claimed on behalf of the germicide known as "Benetol" that it had been tested by the Army and Navy, sent an inquiry to the naval Bureau of Medicine and Surgery which brought the following statement: "This bureau has never issued 'Benetol' for use in the Navy, and does not contemplate doing so, having no knowledge of, nor interest in, this preparation." An inquiry as to the composition of Benetol was sent to the director of the association's chemical laboratory and secretary of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry, who replied: "Chemical examination of Benetol shows that it is a solution of alpha-naphthol containing about 18 gm. of the substance in 100 c.c. The solvent appears to consist of water, glycerin and soap. Alpha-naphthol is a well known substance, closely related to, but not identical with, beta-naphthol, which is official in the United States Pharmacopoeia. It is not a chemical compound, but a simple solution of the well known substance alpha-naphthol in the still better known substances, glycerin, soap and water."



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